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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 202 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
21st August	Mantua	10885
28th "	China	7932
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan*	8987
18th "	Plassy*	7346
25th "	Narkunda	15620
2nd Oct	Delta	8089
9th "	Malwa	10883
16th "	A Steamer	
23rd "	Karmala	8983
30th "	Naldera	16230

*Fully booked from China, will not survey passengers from Bombay.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

Date About.	Steamer	
16th Aug.	Dilwara	Calls at Colombo, Shingapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRIC . KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
15th Aug.	Karoa	East and South Africa noon No. 8 A. Dock.
16th "	Linga	Karachi direct.
18th "	Lightning	Rusreh direct.
19th "	Barala	Karachi and Persian Gulf ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Shin-i-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	17th Aug.	28th Aug.
*Hakodate Maru	J. Kinoshita	5285	23rd Aug.	25th Aug.
†Rangoon Maru	Y. Nakajima	5050	16 h Sept.	21st Sept.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	28th Sept.

*Arrives from New York, and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.
† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japtn.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Burma Maru	T. Takamura	14th Aug.	26th Aug.
Luzon Maru	J. Shinozaki	14th Sept.	25th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	20th Sept.	30th Sept.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1.
" " Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 2

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,38,78,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,221/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabbad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Allahabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Jhansi.
London Office—9, Bishops gate. Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 9 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN CONPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITTAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuean Govindji and Co.)
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq.. (Messrs. Pramchand Chhaganlal).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS —Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from that Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made pay able to one or more o. to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimun monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PUR CHASED on [illegible] on [illegible] the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Fund	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as lov as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE. LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765, 242
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital:	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls:	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changehun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Peti Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approve Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act
Perfect Economy in management. Th supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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HIGH CLASS AND ARTISTIC
Plain or Embroidered
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HEAD OFFICE
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MARTIN Co.,
Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz,
Branch Secretary
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building).
Lahore

According to the Govt. of Iudia Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta.	*or* The Chief Agents D. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane,
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This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalmen with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
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RAE & Co. P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds exceed ... ... Rs. 1,25,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ... Rs. 30,00,000
Annual income exceeds ... Rs. 15,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
283, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Above Home Rule League
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
LIFE, FIRE and MARINE.
WANTED AGENTS in unrepresented districts.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co. (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Hydrometers
Of all kinds, for heavy and light liquids, English German or American make. Order at once to avoid disappointment.
DR. I. P. ENAD.
MANILAL MANSION.
Lamington Road, Bombay, No. 7.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSES ON THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1920, OR EARLIER AS MAY BE DECIDED BY THE DIRECTORS.

PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE RESISTRAR OF THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. BOMBAY.

The Model Mills Nagpur, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII, OF 1913.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 2,00,00,000

ISSUED CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000 DIVIDED INTO 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :—

Rs. 25 per Share on Application,

Rs. 25 per Share on Allotment,

And the balance in Calls as the Directors may determine, not exceeding Rs. 40 per Call, at an interval of not less than three months at a time.

DIRECTORS :

THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART., Chairman, (of Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons and Company), Hornby Road, Bombay.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR, BART., (of Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir and Company), Hornby Road, Bombay.

A. J. RAYMOND, ESQ., J.P., (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Limited), Rampart Row, Bombay

THE HON'BLE MR. MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI, J.P., Mill-owner and Merchant, Badri Mahal, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, ESQ., J.P., (of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.), Esplanade Road, Bombay.

M. B. DADABHOY, ESQ., C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, Civil Lines, Nagpur.

SHANTIDAS ASKARAN, ESQ., J.P., Merch t, Gamdevi, Bombay.

RAI BAHADUR BISESARDASS DAGA, Ex- icio Director, (of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Compa) Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

LACHHMANDAS DAGA, ESQ., (Special Director), Merchant, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BANKERS :

THE BANK OF BOMBAY, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay.
THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Fort, Bombay.
THE BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta.
THE BANK OF BENGAL, King's Way, Nagpur.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., 113, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay.
MESSRS. BATLIBOI & PUROHIT, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. BANSILAL ABIRCHAND & Co., 558-562, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

4, COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS : "MODMIL," BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

1. The Company has been formed for the purpose set out in the Memorandum of Association of installing a large Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Mill at Nagpur, in the Central Provinces, India, with the most modern and labour-saving machinery.

2. It is needless to state that there is still an immense scope for the development of Mill Industry in India, and more particularly, in the Central Provinces and Berar, on proper and well-organized lines. According to the latest available satistical returns, India supplies fabrics to the extent of one-third of the total consumption only and the rest is imported from foreign countries. Apart from the increasing demand for indigenous goods, there is a growing and lucrative field outside India, in Arabia, Persia, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Ceylon, Straits Settlement, Zanzibar, East Africa, etc. The future prospects for the Textile Industry in India are exceedingly bright. The recapitalization of the Textile Industry in Europe and India, the large increase in wages all over the world, and the marked diminution in Home and Foreign productions since the war, and for many years to come, have given a powerful impetus generally to the development of the industry throughout the country. The phenomenal prosperity of the Central India Mills (the only Mills in Nagpur) since their construction, and the colossal profits made by that concern all along its existence under its past and present efficient management, bear sufficient testimony to the advantage and prosperty of starting on similar lines another large and well-equipped Mill there. The city of Nagpur has been specially selected, as the surrounding Provinces and Districts provide a large, remunerative and ever-expanding emporium for the local consumption of all yarn and cloth manufactured, and the outlying cotton districts afford immense facilities for the purchase of raw materials. There is also an abundant supply in close proximity of suitable coal for industrial purposes, and skilled and cheap labour is available. The Central India Mills in Nagpur have, since the commencement of their Company, paid an average dividend of nearly 25 per cent. per annum on its paid-up capital (not to speak of the huge and tempting dividends paid during the last four years), and the Directors hope to achieve similar results with sound and ecnnomical management.

3. It is decided to start immediately a Mill with about 50,000 Spindles and about 1,250 Looms and at the same time to make suitable provision for future extensions. Eventually, the Mills will be equipped with about 1,00,000 Spindles and about 2,500 Looms. It is also proposed to fit up the Mill with the latest type of Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Machinery and Waste Plant, and the Mills when completed will have an enormous advantage over many existing concerns. It is expected that the Mills will be in a position to start work within two and a half years. The Agents, who have had long experience of the Textile Industry, can be fully relied on to exert themselves to secure the most satisfactory and advantageous results in the working of the Mills.

DIRECTORS.

4. Unless otherwise determined by a General Meeting, the number of Directors shall not be less than five nor more than nine, exclusive of the Director Ex-officio and Special Director. The firm of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, or their successors and assigns, shall have the right to appoint a person, whether a member of their firm or not, as a Special Director. The qualification of each Director shall be his holding of not less than 12 shares, equivalent in value of Rs. 3,000. The remuneration of a Director, including, the Director Ex-officio and the Special Director, shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding Rs. 100, for every meeting of Directors attended by him, and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their members for special services rendered by him or them and for travelling expenses. A Director may act before acquiring his qualification.

The Directors have no interest in the promotion of the Company other than the benefit arising from the shares held by them, except Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, who has a share in the commissions to be earned by Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, the Agents of the Company. Mr. Lachhmandass Daga has been appointed Special Director by the Agents, Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand aud Company, under the Articles of Association, and he has no interest of any kind in the commission to be earned by the said Agents.

The Directors shall not proceed to allot shares until applications are received for shares of the nominal value of Rupees Twenty lakhs.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

5. The preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated at about Rs. 25,000, exclusive of underwriters' commission and brokerage.

AGREEMENTS.

6. An Agreement will be entered into with the firm of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, (at present consisting of Rai Bahadur Bisesardas Daga, Seth Nursingdass Daga, Seth Badridass Daga, minor, and Seth Ramnath Daga, minor ; the two latter under the guardianship of Rai Bahadur Bisesardas Daga), appointing them as Agents for a period of thirty-five years from the date of the registration of the Company, on a commission of ten per cent on the net profits of the Company without making any deduction for depreciation, etc., provided that the amount of such commission payable to the said firm shall not be less than Rs. 30,000 in each year.

An Agreement will be entered into with Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy to take over from him plots of land in close proximity to No. 5, Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., measuring 33.47 acres, equivalent to 1,61,994 square yards.

Copies of the Agents' Agreement and of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company or at the Office of the Company's Solicitors during business hours.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

The Agents, Directors and their friends have subscribed and promised to subscribe shares of the value of Rupees Thirty lakhs and the remainder are offered to the public at par. The Directors reserve the right of paying, if necessary, an underwriting commission or brokerage not exceeding three per cent. on the allotment of the Issued Capital. No part of the Capital has been issued, or agreed to be issued, otherwise than in cash. Every shareholder of the Company shall have one vote for each share held by him.

If, at a later date, the remainder of the Authorized Capital or a part thereof is called in, the Company may, before the issue of any new shares, determine that the same or any of them shall be offered, in the first instance, to all the then members in proportion to the amount of the capital held by them or make any other provisions as to the issue and allotments of the new shares, but in default of any such determination, or so far as the same shall not extend, the Directors may dispose of the new shares in any manner they may think proper.

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, to be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company. and sent to the Agents of the Company or the Company's Bankers together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be either returned or applied towards the remaining payments as desired by the applicant. Failure to pay any future instalments on shares when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificate of the shares may not be complete and ready for delivery until six months after the allotment of the shares.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is attached at the end of this Prospectus and forms part of it.

The forms of application may also be obtained from the Bank of Bengal, Nagpur and Calcutta, and also from Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company's Firms at Nagpur, Kamptee, Jubbalpur, Raipur and Hinganghat.

Dated, Bombay , the fourteenth day of August, 1920.

DINSHAW PETIT.
COWASJI JEHANGIR.
A. J. RAYMOND.
MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
M. B. DADABHOY.
SHANTIDAS ASKARAN.
BISESARDAS DAGA.
LACHHMANDAS DAGA.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. Nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

WE CAN SUPPLY all coals: sopt, steam, etc. Market rate reserving 18 Ton Commission. Terms cash in full. Apply LAJPATRAM & SONS, Asansol, E. I. R. Telegrams "Lajpatson." 3049

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert training in General commercial, Specialised Accountancy and Banking subjects. Prospectus on application, 80, Esplanade Road. 4218

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply ARMY AND NAVY STORES. 4416

WANTED—GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES in Arts and Science. Apply sharp to the CHAIRMAN, Edward English School, Amod, (Dist. Broach). 4317

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced MECHANIC for Typewriters. Apply sharp to Box No. 984, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4325

WANTED—An ASSISTANT with previous experience in motor line. He must know typewriting and general correspondence. State salary wanted. Apply to Box No. 993, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4365

WANTED—A highly efficient CUSTOMS and CLEARING CLERK used to imports of Piece Goods and Machinery, generous pay to suitable man. Apply Box No. 997, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4393

WANTED—A GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE for Esplanade High School. Apply personall to the PRINCIPAL. 4421

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE TEACHER for a local High School. Apply to Box No. 1003 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4403

WANTED—A competent LEDGER-KEEPER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1004 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4412

WANTED—Well-educated, intelligent and capable men, all over India, on good salary for business-educational work. Please apply to B. I. BHUTT, M.A., B. Com. Cantonement, Rajkot. 4329

WANTED—A FAST TYPIST CLERK with good knowledge of English correspondence and office routine. Salary Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4420

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—B. Es. or L. C. Es. OVERSEERS, Sub-Overseers, MESTRIES, STOREKEEPERS, and CLERKS, for Railway Construction Work at Trichinopoly (Southern India). Pay according to qualifications. Apply to: V. R. RANADE and Co. Engineers and Contractors. 101, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City. 4410

WANTED.

WANTED—Perfect Confidential well trained hack for riding. Must be sound, free from marks, viceless; height from 13-3 to 14-2 hands. Apply to DWARKADAS GOVARDHANDAS, Esq., "Nepean Grane", Nepean Sea Road Bombay. 4364

WANTED—PARTNERSHIP in a running business by an available capitalist as a sleeping or working partner. Apply with details of business to Box No. 996, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4395

WANTED—LOCAL and TRAVELLING AGENTS in Bombay Presidency to secure orders, security necessary. Terms liberal. Those who are engaged but can spare time can be employed. Apply for terms to:—THE MANAGING AGENT, The Aligarh Art and Metal Works Co., Ltd., Santi Buildings, Aligarh City. 4064

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One CHANDLER, six cylinders, Lemozine MOTOR CAR in good order, with electric fittings and self starter. Apply THE MOTORS & ALLIED PRODUCTS CO., 1, Love Lane, Mazagaon. 4310

FOR SALE in Kalyan—Two adjoining valuable PLOTS OF LAND, most suitable for Factory or Bunglow. For particulars apply to Box No. 951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4152

12 N. H. P. PORTABLE ENGINE and BOILER, 115 lbs. Steam pressure, new by Ruston for immediate delivery. EICHUCH D. ENGINEER CO., Two Tanks, Bombay. 4389

FOR SALE—NASH CAR only used a few months in excellent condition with all extras and accessories. Originally cost over Rs. 8,000. Price Rs. 6,000. No offers. Sold as owner leaving India. Apply Box No. 1005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4415

FOR SALE—Seven seater, 4 cylinder, STUDEBAKER CAR in daily use. With Stepney all with Mitchlin tyres, electric and oil lamps, horn, etc. Rs. 4,975. Apply J. C. C., c/o Wellington Mews. Colaba Bridge, Bombay. 4382

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—In a newly built Premises, SHOPS, First and Third floors at Sandhurst Road. Apply Dr. SONEJI, there. 4411

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGLOW a Nepean Sea Road, suitable for Princes and Nobles, with Tennis Court and large Compound. Europeans and Japanese preferred. Apply MODHAVDAS GOCULDAS Chowpatty Walkeshwar Road. 4123

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS certain rumours have been current in Bombay City to the effect that on the occasion of recent fires in the City, sums of money were paid by members of the public to members of the Municipal Fire Brigade as a motive for reward to them for performing their duty in connection with the extinction of these fires or for paying special attention to the interests of individuals as against those of the public at large, I, H. B. Clayton, Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay with due authorisation from the Municipal Corporation in this behalf hereby notify to the public and all concerned that I am prepared to pay rewards to the extent in all of Rs. 5,000 for information which will result in proving to my satisfaction that any such sum of money was improperly received by any member of the Municipal Fire Brigade. The amount of the reward to be paid in each case will be fixed by me on a due consideration of the value of the information received. Any person desiring to supply such information should in the first instance communicate with me by a letter and should state whether he is prepared to make a public statement or desires that the source of the information should be kept confidential.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

20th August, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION are considering the advisability of appointing a whole time officer to supervise a scheme regarding the reorganisation of the City's Milk Supply. Applicants for the post must have practical experience in connection with the milk trade, Dairy Farm work and cattle breeding. They must be well-educated and the possession of the technical degree will be a qualification. The starting pay will be in accordance with the experience and qualifications, but will probably not be less than Rs. 700 per month, plus an allowance for travelling.

Applications which should be accompanied by copies of testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned and should reach him before the 30th September, 1920, and state in full the educational qualifications and past experience of the applicant. Particular consideration will be given to the case of applicants who have previous experience in connection with Dairy Farms, etc., in India.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 17th August, 1920. 4284

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A GOOD, decent, strong five-storied Stone Building, opposite Wilson High School, Girgaum Back Road, equipped with electrical fittings, open ventilated. Price Rs. 3 lacs. Open to offers. For particulars please refer to:—

K. G. TOKEKAR,
Contractor,
C/o Mr. Rade Shastri Hall,
Bombay No. 7.

4381

PRIZE RS. 500

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has LOST the BLUE DIAMOND of his ring, weighing about 5 ratis, paloha in appearance, on the Poona Race Course Ground, near the first class stand or thereabouts on Saturday, the 14th August, 1920, at about 4-30 p.m., and he offers a prize of Rs. 500 to one who will deliver it to him or furnish certain information of its having been found by some one with name and address of the latter and give all necessary help in obtaining the same from him.

DULICHAND DALMIA,
566-88, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay.

4263

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Bakri Id) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th August, 1920. 4290

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION.
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS.

WE carry stock of following:—

(1) (Dr. Bengue's Ethyl Chloride and Narcotile)—famous for Local and General Anaesthesia in tubes with spray nozzles.
(2) (Hypodermic Syringes:)
  (a) All Glass two and three parts all capacities.
  (b) Glass and Metal—Record Pattern best English only—all capacities.
  (c) Steel and Platinum Needles to fit the above.
(3) Le Pages Fish Glue—Engraver's Photo Zinco Zinc Sheets, brightest polished—Copper sheets.

F. RUTTONSHAW & Co.,

Apply for particulars and prices:
Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

An L. C. E. or B. E. with special knowledge in mechanical Engineering for the post of the Chief Officer of the Bijapur City Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300 by an annual increment of Rs. 10. Applicants should be willing to serve at least for five years and submit their applications with testimonials of having got administrative capacity before the 15th November, 1920. The appointment will be made subject to the approval of Government. The application should necessarily give the following particulars:—

(1) Present employment whether permanent or temporary. (2) Present pay. (3) Period of service put in. (4) Caste. (5) age. (6) Whether experienced in Municipal service.

P. A. DESAI,
President,
Bijapur City Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bijapur 12-8-1920. 4296

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY IN THE MANDVI WARD.

THE SAID ELECTION being a contested Election, I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, the names of the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

No.	Name of the candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1.	Mr. Jafarbhai Abdulabhai Lalji.	242, Samuel Street.	Merchant.	Mr. Fida Husen Abdul Husen. Mr. Abdul Karim Haji Isa Fazla. Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya, L. M. & S. Mr. Karmali Pirbhai Haji. Mr. Rahim Vali Mahamad. Mr. Dada Mia Haji Ahmad Khandvani.	Mr. Punja Thakarsi. Dr. Punsi Hirji Meishere, L. M. & S., J. P. Mr. Mahamad Kasam Lakhtani. Mr. Fazalbhi Jumabhai Lalji. Mr. Ahmad Mahamad Bhimdivala Haji. Mr. Sale Mahamad Dharamsi Virji.
2.	Mr. Kashinath Dinanath Khote.	1. Girgaum Road.	Land Owner, Merchant and J. P	Mr. Velji Lakhamsi. Mr. Husenbhai Ahmadbhai. Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co. Mr. Gulam Mahamad Sayad bin Sayad Imadudin Refai. Mr. Nur Mahamad Haji Jan Mahamad Latif.	Mr. Pragji Dharamsi. Mr. Dhanji Devsi. Mr. Ahmad Mia Haji Jan Mahamad Chotani. Mr. Abdulabhai Fezulabhai Munim. Mr. Mahamad Aba Juma.

The Poll will be taken on Monday, the 30th August 1920, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Bombay Time) in booths to be provided on the site of the Skating Rink on Cruickshank Road.

Forms of voting papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote, and each such person will be supplied with one form of voting paper only on his personally applying for it.

The forms will be supplied free of charge on the day of the Poll at the Polling place from 8 a.m. (Bombay Time).

Voting papers signed by persons holding a special or general Power-of-Attorney under Section 28(h) of the Municipal Act to represent a company (other than a Joint Stock Company) or Firm for election purposes will not be accepted unless the Power-of-Attorney is signed by all the members of the Company or Firm.

In cases where all the members of a Company or Firm are not in Bombay a person holding a power to vote given by the representative of the Company or Firm duly authorized to give such power, will be allowed to vote..

Person wishing to vote must tender their votes at the table of the particular Polling Officer to whom the reception of their votes will be allotted.

A separate booth for filling in voting papers will be provided, and only the voters wishing to fill in their voting papers will be admitted to this booth. Clerks will be stationed in this booth and they will, if the voters so desire, assist them in filling in their voting papers.

No persons except the voters and the candidates will be allowed to enter the booth where votes are to be recorded.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1920.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of all or any portion of the following which are available at the Munitions Store Depot, Calcutta, and where they may be inspected:—

Mild Steel angles, 5in. by 3½in. by 3/8in., in lengths of 30ft., 2400 cwts.
Mild Steel angles, 5 5in. by 5in. by 3/8in. in lengths of 30ft., 360 cwt.
Mild Steel angles, 6in. by 3½in. by 3/8in., in lengths of 30ft., 125 cwts.
Mild Steel angles, 6in. by 3½in. by 3/8in., in lengths of 50ft., 100 cwts.
Mild Steel angles, 6in. by 6in. by 3/8in., in lengths of 30ft., 350 cwts.
Mild Steel angles, 5in. by 5in. by 9/16in., in lengths of 50ft., 140 cwts.
Mild Steel angles, 5in. by 5in. by 11/16in. in lengths of 50ft., 140 cwts.
Phosphor bronze in bars of 5/8in. diameter 30 cwts.
Bolts, deck, galvanized, 1 1/2in. by 1/4in. with nuts 30 cwts.
Bolts, deck, galvanized, 3in. by 5/8in. with nuts 430 cwt.
Washers wrought iron round, for 1/2in. dia: bolts 100 cwts.
Washers wrought iron round, for 5/8in. dia: bolts 60 cwts.
Washers wrought iron round, for 3/4in. dia: bolts 20 cwts.
Rivets Mild Steel, pan head, 5/8in. by 3/8in. 90 cwts.
Rivets Mild Steel, pan head, 3/4in. by 5/8in., 350 cwts.
Rivets Mild Steel, pan head, 7/8in. by 5/8in. 80 cwts.
Rivets Mild Steel, pan head, 1in. by 5/8in. 90 cwts.
Rivets Mild Steel, Countersunk head, 1in. by 5/8in. 45 cwts.
Rivets Mild Steel, Countersunk head, 1 1/4in. by 5/8in. 25 cwts.
Rivets Mild Steel, Countersunk head, 2 1/4in. by 5/8in. 25 cwts.
Drills twist, high speed, taper shank, 1 11/16in. 650 cwts.
Drills twist, high speed, taper shank, 1 1/4in. 80 cwts.
Shovels, round mouthed, with handles 2000 Nos.
Shovels, Square, mouthed, with handles, 1000 Nos.
Saws pit, cast steel, 6 1/2 ft. long 55 Nos.
Valves sluice, flanged, 2 1/2in. bore 36 Nos.
Valves sluice, flanged, 3in. bore 22 Nos.
Switches rail, 2ft. gauge by 18 lbs. section, 16ft. 6in. inch long, right hand, complete 65 Sects.
Switches rail, 2ft. gauge by 18 lbs. section, 16ft. 6in. inch long, left hand, complete 72 Sets.
Rope manilla 1 1/4in. Circumference 25 cwts.
Rope manilla 1 3/4in. Circumference 20 cwts.

All the articles are new and in good condition.

Offers to be made to the Controller (Sales). Board of Industries and Munitions, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales).
Board of Industries and Munitions.
19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

4407

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE.

A SUB-BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED at the Share Bazar in Rogay Buildings, Apollo Street on 1st September The Share Department of the Bank will be removed to that address on the same date.

(Sd.) A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

7, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 20-8-1920. 4384

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WG. CO., LD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE temporary receipt No. 1315 in respect of 10 shares Nos. 11794 to 11798 and 11108 to 11112 of the Elphinstone Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., in the names of Messrs Jehangir Jamshedji Doongaji and Bai Coover Jehangirji Doongarji has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within fourteen days from the date to the Registered offices of the abov mill, Hornby Road, Bomba otherwise a duplicate receipt will be issued to the above mentioned owners.

Dated 21-8-20. 4391

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the following Aeroplanes, Engines, and spares:—

2. B.E. Aeroplanes, (2 seaters), numbers 4488 and 3104, complete with 90 H.P. R.A.F. Engines and instruments—
The machines are fitted with dual control, are unflown, and quite new.
4. B. E. Aeroplanes, (2 seaters), numbers C7068, 3674, C7076 and 4331, complete with 90 h.p. R. A. F. Engines, and instruments
The machines are in serviceable condition.
4.—90 H.P. R. A. A. Engines—In serviceable condition.
38.—90 H.P. R. A. F. Engines—In an unserviceable condition but could be overhauled and repaired by purchasers.
The 42 abovementioned Engines can be used in any of the B. E. aeroplanes.
120 cases of spare parts—These can be used in overhauling and repairing the abovementioned Engines.
10. 80 H.-P. Le Rhone Rotary Engines—In an unserviceable condition but could be overhauld and repaired by purchasers.
18 cases of spares—These can be used in overhauling and repairing the Le Rhone Engines.
2. 535 H.-P. Canton Unne Engines—In an unserviceable condition, but could be overhauled and repaired by purchasers.
2. Magnetos V. 9—Condition serviceable—These can be used with the Canton Unne Engines.
The aeroplanes, Engines, and spares, are stored in the Aircraft Depot, Royal Air Force, Lahore, Cantonment, where these can be viewed on application to the Officer Commanding the Depot—Purchasers are, however, requested to intimate to the officer Commanding the date of their proposed visit two days in advance.
Offers to be made to the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

4406

FOR SALE AT AJMER.

TWO decent, comfortable highly commodious houses in Diggi Bazar Road side, five minutes walk to Durgah and Railway Station. One with water connection. Best opportunity for Mahomedan pilgrims. For particulars apply to:—

B.
c/o J. L. MATHUR,
Goods Section,
Audit Office, Ajmer.

4409

SIR HUKAMCHAND AND DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Sir Hukamchand and Dalmia Cotton and Oil Mills, Ltd., held on the 23rd day of August, 1920, the following resolution was duly passed and the same will therefore be submitted for confirmation at the Second Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on TUESDAY, the 7th September, 1920, at 1-15 p.m. (S. T.) of which Notice is already been given to the members.

"That Clause 65 of the Articles of Association be altered by changing the word 'one' to 'four' and deleting the whole of the last sentence of the clause."

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1920.

By order of the Board.
H. & BALKISHANDAS & Co.,
Managing Agents.

4413

NOTICE.

WANTED—The following BANDSMEN
3—Three Stringbass players and 2 two Violincello players. Must play and instruments.
3—Double B. Flat Bass players.
1—One E. Flat Bass player.
1—One Solocornet player must play any String Instrument.
Apply to the DIRECTOR of MUSIC STATE BAND, Vizianagaram.
VIZIANAGARAM.

4353

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WANTED—Large quantity of good GRAVEL SAND for the work in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. Contractors interested should see the undersigned during office hours at his Office, Revenue Department, Secretariat, 2nd Floor:—

W. R. PHILPOT-BROOKES,
Assistant to the Resident Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

4422

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

ON and from WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1920, the timings of passenger trains on the North East Main Line and some of the Branch Lines of the Broad-gauge Section of this Company's System will be revised.

Detailed timings may be ascertained from the Time Tables exhibited at stations.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th August, 1920. 4392

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th September, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and audited statement of account up to 30th June 1920.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
FOR THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD
PILANI WADIA HALAI & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1920.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st September 1920 to 14th September 1920 both days inclusive. 4408

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TRAFFIC HAS NOW BEEN RESUMED ON THIS RAILWAY.

ANY TRAFFIC not already received at Wadi Bunder, Byculla and Carnac Bridge will be delivered at the booked destinations.

J. R. REYNOLDS,
Manager.

23rd August, 1920. 4414

FOR SALE.

SEALED OFFERS will be received by the undersigned till 25th instant for one 45-50 H.-P., six-seater Mercedes touring Car, richly upholstered very little used, and maintained in excellent condition under European supervision. The Car will be seen in Bombay also, at Jayamahal Palace Nepean Sea Road, from about 14th instant. For further particulars please apply to:—

MOTILAL M. MISTRY.
Garage Assistant.

Palace Garage Office.
Baroda, 1st August, 1920. 3023

NOTICE.

WANTED—A cultured high class Indian (Hindoo) LADY to act as Superintendent of a hostel to be attached to the State General Hospital at Baroda, for the training of Lady Probationers in Nursing and Midwifery. Salary according to age and qualifications upto Rs. 300 p.m. One applying for the post should be in a position to stay in the Hostel along with the Lady Probationers under training so as to be able to intimately associate with the young ladies committed to her care and to impart to them the requisite moral and mental training with a view to fit them as useful members of Society. Applications are invited, stating age, with copies of testimonials, if any, regarding Educational qualifications and moral conduct, not later than the 31st August, 1920. Knowledge of Marathi, Gujarathi and Hindi essential. One knowing English in addition will be preferred.

R. N. JADHAV,
Ag. Chief Medical Officer.

4405

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s. s. "HAKODATE MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from New York via Suez and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay, and take immediate delivery of their goods discharged in stream and landed at G Shed Prince's Dock on payment of all charges. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills of CLAIMS are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. TAGAMI,
MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced SENIOR ACCOUNTS CLERK, must be able to take sole charge of the accounts of a Joint Stock Company. Salary according to ability and experience. Apply with testimonials and rereferences to Box No. 994, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4371

LEGAL NOTICE.

THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Company has secured the services of Mr. A. E. Gould (London Taxi Expert) under an Agreement of three years to organise the Company's Taxi Department at present consisting of 50 Cars to be increased at the Company's earliest convenience.

The Company will put some of these Taxis very shortly on the road which will be distinguished by marks of Gold "Phoenix Bird" on both sides of the Car.

The Company has built on the Lamington Road one of the finest Garrages in the City to house these Taxis.

The Company has secured enough stock of Petrol to last for a month at the least and further arrangements are being made to have a regular supply from time to time.

As soon as practicable the Company proposes to send for an Expert Automobile Engineer from England to open and send manage the Work-shop Department, but at present Mr. Gould and the staff under him will carefully look after the fitness of the Taxis.

Reduced rates for cars on private hire will be to the Shareholders of the Company.

N. B.—Complaints from passengers will be carefully attended to by the Company provided they are made immediately in writing to the Managing Agents of the Company.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1920.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS
Attorneys for the Company.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAGANLAL alias VANMALIDAS HARGOWANDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property or to any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy Road, or Girgaum Road fronting towards the east thereof and in the Registration District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Municipality under Ward D Nos. 231 and 235 and parcel Nos. 2, 6 and bounded as follows, on the East by the property of Hassabu daughter of Hassum Bibi, on the West by the passage of the Oart, on the North by the property partly belonging to Chandri Naiquin and partly to Dias Rozario on the South by the premises hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Government land with a range or chawl standing thereon situate at Breach Candy Road or Girgaum Road, fronting towards the North thereof in the Registration District of Bombay registered in the books of the Municipality under Ward D No. 232, Street No. containing by admeasurement together with firstly hereinabove described property. Four hundred and thirty-eight and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows on the East by the property of the said Hassubibi on the West by the passage of the cart on the North by the premises hereinbefore firstly described and on the South by the property of Babaji Gopal.

THIRDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Government land, being a part of the Oart together with a privy standing on a portion thereof situate at Breach Candy Road or Girgaum Road in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-three and six-ninths square yards and bounded as follows on the East by the passage of the said Oart on the West by Government ground partly leased to Babaji Gopal and partly vacant on the North by the property of Chaudri Naicuin and on the South by the property of the said Babaji Gopal which said firstly, secondly and thirdly described properties are registered under Collector's Old No. 707, New No. 3227 Old Survey No. 607 and New Survey No. 1/7959.

Bombay, dated this 23rd day of August, 1920.

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4417

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHASKAR ACHARYA DHARNIDHARJI, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

MASUDEVACHARYA BHASKARACHARYA, Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 2nd Kanaswady, outside the Fort of Bombay, the disciple of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

The 14th day of August, 1920.

4420

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHANKAR RAJARAM, late of Bombay, Lingayat Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant .....Deceased.

Bai KONDABAI, widow of Shankar Rajaram, of Bombay, Lingayat Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhendi Bazar, Parel Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

The 10th day of August, 1920.

4404

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai BHICAIJI, widow of MANECKJI DADABHAI BHAGAT, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, charge, easement, or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nanabhoy Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1663, Street No. 7 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by Nanabhai Lane, on or towards the South partly by a sweepers passage and partly by an open yard, on or towards the East by the house of Bezonji Fardoonji Dastoor and on or towards the West by the house of Dorabji Hormusji Mehta.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1920.

JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4425

NOTICE.

THE public and particularly the Shareholders of THE PHOENIX TAXI and TRANSPORT SERVICE, LD. are hereby informed that our client Mr. HENRY BENJAMIN WADDINGTON, who was appointed the Chief Engineer of The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Ld., and was also a partner in the firm of Shaw Wadding'on has given notice to sever his connection from the firm of Messrs. Shaw Wadding'on, the Managing Agents of The Phoenix Taxi & Transport Service, Ld., from the first day of September, 1920, and the said Managing Agency shall be carried on by Mr. Chhotalal Hurkisondas Shah alone under the name and style of Messrs. SHAW & CO.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1920.

PATELL& EZEKIEL,
Attorneys for Mr. H. B. Wadington.

4361

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1899 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY the 24th and Thursday the 26th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting C. P. Goods, iron-ware, English medicines, parts of machinery, bags of dry fruits, motor tyres, tubes, boxes, and trunks, old clothing boots and shoes, brass, copper, alluminium and enamelledware, grain, cotton samples, wood chairs, empty gunnies, gum and various other articles etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods to be removed at the same time.

Auction Sale of a Large Lot of Cotton Cuttings, Singer Sewing Machines, Haldalls, Pyjamas, Pattu, Sunshades, Buttons, Woollen Waistcoats, Pith Hats, Kullabs, Spine Protectors, Thimbles and Union Stripe Flannels, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 11 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textile Stock Depot (Haward and Bullogh Mill) in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Chinchpokly, by order of the Assistant Controller, Textiles, Sales of Indian Munition Board.

A very large lot of cotton cuttings, Singer sewing machines, holdalls, pyjamas Pattu, sunshades, buttons sticks, woollen waistcoats, Pith hats, kullabs, spine protectors, thimbles and Union strepe flannels etc. etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot at Colaba (the premises of the old Army Cothing Factory) by order of the Assistant Controller, Textiles Sales of the Indian Munitions Board, a very great lot of Government clothing consisting of Pith hats, mosquito nettings, spoons and other miscellaneous articles.

The above goods can be seen at the place of auction.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES AT SEWREE ON ACCUONT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Government Stores Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewree, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, steel boring bars, angles, C. I. axle boxes, trolley wheels, poles, yokes, chains, plates, bends, carriages, gauges, condensing limits, axle trees No. 202, bars, wheel pipes, linch pens, swingle trees, I. P. washer, Indian cordage hemp hawser, white P. O. Pontoon carts, axle beds, grease boxes, brackets, angles, brackets eye section, plates, bonds bid axle trees, stags mull draught right, needles sollars, frames, hood carriages stretch and I. P. carts, stores etc. etc.

The above materials can be seen at the place of section.

Detailed list can be seen on application to the Controller (Sales), at his offices at New Customs House, Ballard Road, or at the offices of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid to the Auctioneers and the goods to be removed within 8 days from the date of sale.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th August, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF 204 CHESTS CALCUTTA TEA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Shed No. 5 of G. I. P. Rly. Wari Bunder Goods Station, the following:—

By order of Sha Mansookhlal Laloobhai and on account and at the risk of G. I. P. Railway Co.:—

Lot No. 5—30 chests Dust, 2700 lbs.
Lot No. 6—25 chests Dust, 2075 lbs.
Lot No. 7—38 chests Tea, 4180 lbs.
Lot No. 8—45 chests Dust, 3010 lbs.
Lot No. 9—11 chests Dust, 1126 lbs.
Lot No. 10—20 chests Tea, 2143 lbs.
Lot No. 11—4 chests Dust, 310 lbs.
Lot No. 12—26 chests Tea, 1404 lbs.
Lot No. 13—6 chests Dust, 475 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers.

Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th August, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D. & Bros.

will shortly release in Bombay

Their great exclusive Western Serial

The Lightning Bryce

Watch when and where.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

Every Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The 6 reel Photoplay.

THE MOST WONDERFUL.

"A HEART'S REVENGE."

It is most interesting photoplay with excellent acting, beautiful sceneries. After series of adventures the rejected suitor hit the rival on the head delivering the very blow that bring him his initiative back.

A Delightful Entertainment !!

ALSO A FINE COMIC !!!

Prices :—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each.

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs, 5 each).

NOTE.

TRAM CARS to Colaba from the Royal Opera House Tram Terminus.

TRAM CARS to Victoria Gardens from the OPERA HOUSE Tram Terminus.

TRAM CARS to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to the Royal Opera House.

Messrs. K. D. & Bros.

will shortly release in Bombay

Their great exclusive Western Serial

The Lightning Bryce

Watch when and where.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To purchasers of Machinery

We supply from stock Engines, Boilers, pumps, Lathes, Gins, Cotton presses, Flour Mills, and Industrial plants,

Apply for our new Catalogue.

Engineer & Company,

PYDHOWNI, BOMBAY.

NEW INDIA Writes:

"We have had the curiosity to test the predictions (in the 'Peeps into the Future') and must admit that in the case in which we were specially interested, they not only came true, but were uniform no matter who made the test." "Peeps into the Future" is everybod, every-day book. An astrologer in moments of anxiety and suspense. Everybody may consult the book—no horoscope or date of birth necessary. Price ONE RUPEE. Apply to:—

TATA MYSTIC ASTRAL STUDIOS,
P. O. Chodavaram, Vizag. Dt.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Direction:—Madan Theatres, Ld.
Management:—J. F. Madan & Co.
THE YEARS DRAMATIC EVENT!
TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
at 9-30 p.m.

MR. H. B. WARING

and his Specially Selected LONDON COMPANY IN A POWERFUL REPERTOIRE OF FAMOUS PLAYS.

To-morrow Wednesday 25th & Thursday 26th at 9-30 p.m.

"THE CHOICE"

by Alfred Sutro.

The Great Success from Wyndhams Theatre.

Fri. 27th & Sat. 28th, at 9-30 p.m.

"MR. PIM PASSES BY"

by A. A. Milne.

The Play that has broken all records at five London theatres and still running.

Sunday, 29th Aug., at 5-30 p.m.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE MATINEE.
The Famous Rollicking Comedy by Oliver Goldsmith

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

A beautiful Production and Brilliantly Costumed.

Mon., 30th Aug., at 9-30 p.m. sharp

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

Tues. 31st Aug. & Wed. 1st Sep. at 9-30 p.m.

The Thrilling Detective Story by "Sherlock Holmes."

"THE SPECKLED BAND"

Charles Quartermaine es "Sherlock Holmes."

Wed., Sept. 1st, at 5-30 p.m. sharp
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE MATINEE,

"MR. PIM PASSES BY."

NOTICE:—The Plays by the Waring Co. are given as near the London Productions as possible and it is absolutely necessary for the Curtain to rise SHARP at 9-15 p.m. Will our Patrons kindly make an effort to be in their seats by that time so as not to disturb the early arrivals to whom "The play's the thing," and who share in the great enjoyment that this talented Company will undoubtedly give.

Price as Usual
PLANS at ROSE & Co.

Messrs. K. D. & Bros.

will shortly release in Bombay

Their great exclusive Western Serial

The Lightning Bryce

Watch when and where.

Daring—Dashing—Fighting

Elmo Lincoln

famous star of "Elmo the Mighty"
supported by Louise Lorraine
in
Another Universal Serial Wonder

Emlo the Fearless

18 episodes of absolute soul stirring picture that chills your marrow and boils your blood

First instalment—Episodes 1-2-3
ALSO
Another brilliant Star

Eddie Polo

in a new adventure of Cyclone Smith

Don't miss this extra-strong programme in

Cinema Precious

Lamington Road, near Grant Road Tram Terminus.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES LIMITED ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TWICE NIGHTLY 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Last nights of the famous Spanish-American Entertainer:

DON G. MERLE

MERRY MOMENTS IN MODERN MAGIC
MAGIC, MIRTH, AND MYSTERY

Another Complete Change of Illusions

"AROUND THE TOWN"
Something absolutely new
The brightest and best topical

"THE FOUR SHADOWS"
11th Episode of the
Thrilling French Serial

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

A Splendid VITAGRAPH Blue Ribbon Feature

Alice Joyce & Marc Macdermott

"A Woman between Friends"

From the Famous Novel by Robert W. Chambers "Between Friend

THE EMPRESS

Near Grant Road Tram Terminus.

BOMBAY'S COOLEST & MOST BEAUTIFUL PICTURE THEATRE

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A Marvellous Picturization of EMPEY'S

WORLD FAMOUS BOOK

"OVER THE TOP"

In 8 Reels.

Is the one story of life in the trenches that has touched every responsible soul in the Allied Nations. Since the book was published 250 copies have been sold during every business hour every day—or better than four copies every minute. In all more than 3,000,000 people have read it.

See this Wonder Book brought to Life, and it Features SERGT. **ARTHUR GUY EMPEY (Himself).**

IMPERIAL

THERE ARE FIFTY-SEVEN VARIETIES OF LOVE MAKING

See

LEW CODY

THE MASTER OF THEM ALL
IN
"The Beloved Cheater"
TO-NIGHT

Time 7, 8-45, & 10-30, p.m. Saturdays Matinee at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m

THE STORY OF THE MOMENT!

The Serial of the Hour—the Photo-Novel of the Season

"The Son of The Night"

A veritable plethora of everything that goes to make a Film all-engrossing.

The Eclair Cine-Romane that treats of statley European Balltooms and desert Africon sunday plains—of the whispers of sweet and purc Love and the clanging of the swords of Hate and Revenge—of the adventurous Bandit life in forseken ruins—of the hideous, infernal opium dens of bloodthirsty cutthroats

THE THIRD WEEK

in full swing. The Serial reaches its most crucial and the most vital stage.

Four Shows daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45, 10-15 p.m. (. T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

FINAL INSTALMENT
of the Brother's dominant Serial

The Mystery of 13
Final Instalment

AT THE

MAJESTIC

NEXT WEEK
A Maharishtra
Special production

Sairandhri

An interesting episode from the Famous Indian epic MAHABHARATA
ALSO THE

Indian National Congress
(Special Season 1918)

SEE Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN, Mr. PAL, Mr. MALAVIA and other National Heroes.

A Precious opportunity to see

Your lost hero Mr. TILAK taking active part in the Congress.

Four Shows, daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The monsoon has extended in Hyderabad and strengthened in Lower Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, east Central Provinces, Konkan and north Hyderabad, and local in Central India west, south Hyderabad, Mysore and south Madras. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat and the Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Moulmein three inches; Bhamo one; Dhubri, Cox's Bazar three; Chittagong, Narayanganj two; Calcutta, Parbhani one and a half; Negapatam one.

Forecast:—Increase in Upper Burma.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 23rd Aug.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 23rd Aug. 1918.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 23rd Aug. 1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·00	34·25	19·52	53·58
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·02	40·03	19·12	59·67
Esplanade (Gokuldas Tej. Hospital)	0·00	39·27	19·65	57·2
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·00	39·43	23 36	62·12

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 22nd Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs.	29.755	Inchs
Temperature of Air	82.3	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.6	"
Dew Point	74.5	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.774	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	6.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.7	"
minimum do.	78.3	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.	
Movement of Wind	192	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches.
Total fall during month	3.49	"
Do. do. Year	35.97	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	24	m 8 3	24 5	0 29	19 1
		7 0a	23 5	2 6a	21 3
Wed.	25	m 9 6	25 11	1 34	18 10
		8 24a	23 1	3 2a	20 7
Thur.	26	m 9 47	25 9	2 32	18 4
		9 24a	24 7	3 42a	19 9
Fri	27	m 10 20	26 6	3 22	17 9
		10 10a	26 5	4 19a	18 11
Sat.	28	m 10 50	27 1	4 5	17 2
		10 45a	26 3	4 53a	18 1
Sun.	29	m 11 19	27 7	4 44	16 8
		11 25a	27 0	5 25a	17 4
Mon.	30	m 6 23	24 2	0 48a	21 8
		5 47a	23 6		

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd August 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average in the east Punjab; night temperature is in defect at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear at Agra and Mainpuri and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature continues above the average.

Sind and Rajputana. The sky is clear except at Karachi where it is nearly overcast. Humidity is below normal in Rajputana with the exception of Bikaner. Night temperature is lower than usual at Bikaner and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Surat reports 0.15in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally below normal in Kathiawar. Day temperature is above the average in north Gujarat and east Kathiawar; night temperature is in defect at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.59in. of rain and Raipur 0.15in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Khandwa and Raipur, where skies are overcast. Humidity is generally below normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is in slight excess throughout.

The Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general; Karwar reports 2.50in., Mormugao 0.63in. and Ratnagiri 0.28in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the northwest of the division, but is above normal at Nizamabad. Day temperature is in excess at Aurangabad, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, but is in defect at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is still weak and shows no signs of extending into northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Monkan, the Madras Deccan and the southeast of the Central Provinces and local in south Gujarat, Mysore and on the Madras coast. The air is generally drier and hotter than usual in northern India.

Forecast.—No large change appears likely except for some extension in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd August, 1920.

A depression is probably forming at the head of the Bay and conditions are more favourable for a revival of the Bombay monsoon. A western disturbance is affecting the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the east of the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Mysore and Malabar and local in Bengal, Bihar, the Central United Provinces, Kashmir, north Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, the north Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy three inches; Moulmein five; Mandalay two; Bareilly, Murree a half; Jagdalpur three-quarters; Salem a half; Calingapatam two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 23rd AUG. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade Maximum 24 hours.	Temp in Shade Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	95.9	82.1	82	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	98.6	81.8	86	..	0	—0.17
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	91.9	71.2	64	..	9.75	—6.87
Lahore	100.6	81.2	56	..	7.06	—4.27
Hissar	102.7	74.2	53	..	4.48	—4.01
Ambala	101.0	79.0	74	..	10.95	—6.15
Delhi	98.8	78.6	69	..	20.61	+4.12
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	99.3	80.0	59	..	17.43	+0.45
Mainpuri	97.1	79.4	62	..	17.92	+2.13
Jhansi	94.1	76.1	67	..	15.30	—0.04
Cawnpore	94.6	79.1	85	..	20.06	—1.72
Allahabad	94.9	80.5	72	..	80.00	+4.81
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	101.1	78.8	71	..	1.45	—0.63
Karachi	85.2	79.1	81	..	0.53	—4.90
Ajmer	87.8	73.4	71	..	19.78	+5.99
Jaipur	94.0	70.9	64	..	28.19	+12.50
Kotah	94.2	76.6	62	..	18.61	+0.67
Mount Abu	73.2	61.4	93	..	31.16	—11.75
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.5	74.8	84	..	10.40	—0.67
Dwarka	84.3	78.2	76	..	9.62	—1.54
Veraval	88.4	78.2	84	..	17.22	+2.76
Rajkot	93.5	73 9	73	..	16.54	—3.31
Bhavnagar Para	90.0	75.8	68	..	19.05	+3.41
Surat	88.8	75.8	88	0.15	24.89	—6.80
Ahmedabad	95.4	76.3	74	..	18.88	—4.50
Deesa	95.2	71.1	74	..	12.68	—4.96
Neemuch	85.9	70.8	87	..	24.71	+5.85
Indore	84.1	69.6	85	..	26.91	+5.87
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Jubbulpore	88.8	74.0	71	..	28.09	—15.11
Saugor	87.4	70.4	76	..	29.77	—1.32
Hoshangabad	89.1	71.4	88	..	18.04	—14.85
Khandwa	90.8	72.1	74	..	17.59	—1.18
Akola	94.0	73.8	69	..	7.61	—12 41
Amraoti	91.4	72.6	63	..	10.42	—10.44
Nagpur	91.5	73.6	65	..	11.01	—10.43
Chanda	90.9	73.8	80	0.59	23.02	—10.75
Raipur	89.8	74.6	69	0.15	24.51	—8 48
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.7	79.6	80	..	34.25	—20.04
Ratnagiri	82.8	75.7	81	0.28	47.34	—30.97
Marmugoa	80.8	73.1	96	0.63	82.23	—12.18
Karwar	82.8	74.6	95	2.50	66.26	—27.24
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.2	69 2	61	0.02	4.50	—7.40
Ahmednagar	89.0	64.5	66	..	3.21	—7.43
Poona	84.0	66.9	81	..	13.13	—3.35
Sholapur	93.5	70.8	60	..	3.02	—8.84
Bijapur	85.6	67 1	79	..	6.48	—11.02
Belgaum	72.8	65.9	97	0.03	27.76	—5.79
Aurangabad	90.8	69.0	65	..	4.06	—11.71
Nizamabad (Indr).	87.2	70.6	98	0.02	19.48	—3.94
Hyderabad	82.6	72.0	75	..	12.54	—3.55
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	81.1	73.0	92	0.74	96.52	+4.31
Calicut	77.6	73.1	94	1.51	99.13	+20.86
Cochin	84.6	73.5	90	0.66	78.67	+10.77
Colombo	86.6	77.4	84	..	40.66	+5.13
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipata	80.3	75.7	91	0.20	10.22	—5.90
Bellary	87.5	71.7	73	0.31	4.51	—0 72
Cuddapah	87.5	73.5	86	0.53	4.48	—2.53
Madras	90.2	77.4	75	..	4.74	—4.36
Bangalore	79.0	65.3	90	1.20	9.51	—1.40
Coimbatore	90.0	70.8	89	0.03	3.26	—0.73
Trichinopoly	97.0	77.0	67	..	1.04	—3.55
Negapatam	90.0	76.8	75	0.11	3.47	—2.36

STANDING BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 23rd August 1920 was 29.956 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time' the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-1[illegible] inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DYSPEPTICS CAN EAT WHAT THEY LIKE

if they take *Bisurated* Magnesia immediately after eating. No matter how badly you may suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, flatulence, or acidity—no matter how many medicines you may have tried without success—do not give up hope. Thousands who once suffered as you now suffer who have tried everything without obtaining relief—now enjoy perfect health, and can eat almost anything without the slightest pain or discomfort. You can do the same if you will go to-day to any chemist and get a package of *Bisurated* Magnesia. This is prepared in powder form for general purposes, and as tablets for convenience in carrying in wherever and whenever required. Take half a teaspoonful of the powder in a little water, or two or three tablets, after every meal or whenever pain is felt, and you will be delighted at the result. The reason is not far to seek. Directly *Bisurated* Magnesia is taken it neutralises harmful acids, and at the same time soothes the inflamed lining of the stomach, and thus ensures normal digestion and freedom from pain. Do not wait; do not delay. Get *Bisurated* Magnesia to-day, and forget you ever had a stomach.

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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. These who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 23.

S S Mitra, Jones, Satin.
S S Pentakota, Kinipple, Busreh.
S S Masirah, Whitham, Calcutta.
S S Hakodate Maru, Kinoshita, New York.
S S Field Marshall, King, Port Said.
S S Karakara, Downing, Durban.
S S Risaldar, Rimmer, Calcutta.
S S Assaye, Warner, London.
S S West Cabra, Muller Kobe, etc.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 23

S S Ferrara, Hopkins, Mahomerah

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Burma Maru for Kobe
Steamer Cranfield for Calcutta.
Steamer Capri for Genoa.
Steamer Saraswati for Calicut.
Steamer Mashira for Liverpool, etc.

S S Mitra:—The steamer Mitra, 3,503 tonss, Captain W. E. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sabin, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Pentakota:—The B I S N Company's steamer Pentakata, 2215 tons, Captain A. W A. Kinipple, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 191 passengers.

S S Masirah:—The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Masirah, 4312 tons, Captain I Whitham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with coal.

S S Hakodate Maru:—The N Y K steamer Hakodate Maru, 3253 tons, Captain T. Kinoshita, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Field Marshall:—The steamer Field Marshall, 3844 tons, Captain A A King, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, with troops.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karapara, 3721 tons, Captain J. F. Downing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and 300 passengers.

S S Risaldar:—The T .M. Company's steamer Risaldar 3091 tons, Captain J W. Rimmers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo

S S Assaye:—The P. and O. S. N Company's steamer Assaye 3338 tons, Captain S C. Warner, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with troops.

S S Wes Calcr:—The steamer West Calcr, 3557 tons, Captain J E Muller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Ferrara:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Ferrara 717 tons, Captain T G Hopkins, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 23rd August 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Kamentz	Hull	NF	W & A G & Co
Podalok			
C/R Dogra	Java	22-8	T M & Co
F Ijsseldijk	Colombo	24-8	E D S & Co
N Hartmore	Hull	30-8	T M & Co
O War Cuta	P Gulf	26-8	M M & Co
P Baron Fairlie	N F	N F	J F & Co
Offside M			
Shinki Maru	N F	N F	H Y Kaisha
S Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	Karachi	24-8	K N & Co
Indravati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Irrawadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Mahanadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Satrunji	Marmagoa	25-8	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shini Maru	Kobe	N F	N Y Kaisha
3 Coconada	Basra	25-3	M M & Co
4 Pentakota	Busra	26-3	M M & Co
5 Ahmedi	P Gulf	28-8	S Hassani & Co
6 Fratelli Bandiera	Genoa	25-8	M Italiana
7 Rampur	Coast Forts	26-8	A I & C N Co
8 Vigo	Hull	28-8	F & Co
9 Burma Maru	Kobe	27-8	O S Kaisha
12/13 Kalomo	Calcutta	31-8	W & A G & Co
14 Linga	Karachi	28-8	M M & Co
15 Hejaz	Aden & Jeddah	N F	T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nowahera	Calcutta	28-8	M M & Co
2 Warturm	Marmagoa	N F	K N & Co
3 Field Marshal	N F	N F	R I H
4 Castalia	Liverpool	25-8	W & A G & Co
5 Mandala	N F	N F	M M & Co
7 Australia	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
8 C London	Liverpool	N F	K N & Co
9 Sandakan	N F	N F	K N & Co
10 Rio Negro	Egypt	28-8	B I M
11 Gabloniz	Trieste	1-9	L Triestine
12 A Gray Cloud	Calcutta	N F	M M & Co
12 Chanda	London	N F	M M & Co
14 Kaiser-i-Hind	London	4-9	M M & Co
17 Tarcoa	E & S Africa	N F	M M & Co
Jetty End Varela	Basra	27-8	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mitra	Marmagoa	24-8	W & A G & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Iran	N F	24/25	P G S N & Co

EXPORT.

Aug. 23.

S S Ferrara, for London:—6006 cwt. linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.; 22 barrels chutney, N. K Jassawala, 650 cwt. buffalo horns, 11650 cwt linseed small, Sandy and Co.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for Middlesbro:—500 tons, manganese ore, James Findlay and Co. Ltd.

S S City of London for Liverpool:—5 cwt. linseed cake meal, 2 cwt. groundnut cake meal, R. J Daver; 2500 tons magnese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton waste, K Thacker and Co.

S S Castalia for Baiba:—1 bale cotton, 50 Ralli Bros.; 50 bales, cotton, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co.

S S Castalia for Barcelona:—400 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Goblonz for Trieste: 359 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cottonK H Kayani and Co.; 660 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 550 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 300 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co., Ltd.

S S Goplonz for Venice:—1050 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 700 bales cotton, Kilachand Dechand and Co.

S S Chanda for London:—80 bales cow hides, Hajee Moosa Hajee Oosman.

S S Chanda for Genoa:—73 bales cotton, C Karsandas and Co.; 4000 cwt. rapeseed Arturo Bonesche; 2002 cwt. rapeseed, B G Gorio and Co.

S S Vigo for Middlebro:—1250 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay an dCo, Ltd.;

S S Vigo for Dunkirk:—833 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.(Ltd.; 120 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 200 cwt. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.;

S S Hartmore for Hull:—100 bales hemp, C Virjee and Co.

S S Shini Maru for Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuito Kaisha.

S S Shinimaru for Hongkong:—4 cwt. rhino horns, H Rawji.

S S Burma Maru for Yokahama:—150 bales cotton, T oyo Menka Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Augusts 23.

S S Yseldijk from Hamburg. Agents:—E. D. Sassoon and Co:—3 cases ivory, 29 cases glass bangles, 139 cases 173 bales paper, 239 cases cottaon p. goods, 135 cases 91 casks 17 barrels aniline colours, 14 cases drugs, 9 cases coton laces, 91 cases cotton embroideries, 55 cases colour, 470 bdles yellow metal sheets, 1910 bdles steel bars, 307 cases glassware, 60 cases cheese, 100 cases beer, 500 cases brandy 3[illegible] cases whisky, 50 cases liquor, 160 cases window glass, 61 cases printing paper, 20 cases earthenware,.

S S Baron Tairlie from Liverpool. Agents:—James, Findlay an dCo., Ltd.:—1326 cases, 478 bales cotton,s 30 cases 15 bales woollens, 63 cases 182 bales cotton yarn, 36 cases woollens and cottons, 24 cases art silk, 100 bales old newspaper, 250 cases 2 casks whisky; 1525 casks China clay 21 drums magnezium chloride, 6 cases cigarettes, 4230 kegs paint, 61 cases colour, 335 drums oil.

THE REVIVAL OF A PRE-WAR LUXURY.

Nestle's Rich Thick Cream

There is no Product of Nature more delectable and none which is more Univer appreciated than cream which is culled from the new milk of healthy cows.

Nestle's Rich Thick Cream

Is Pure Rich Cream of new milk, contained in special hermetically sealed, sterilized tins.

NO PRESERVATIVES ARE USED.

THE SECRET OF DAINTY DISHES.

PACKED IN 5½ oz. & 11¼ oz. tins.

NOW OBTAINABLE

AT ALL LARGE GROCERY STORES.

Nestle's Rich Thick Cream

THE CREAM OF CREAMS.

Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.

NEWS FROM CAUCASUS.

REPORTED OPPOSITION TO BOLSHEVISKS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

A reliable correspondent in the Caucasus describes the growing opposition to Bolsheviks in that region. The "Pioneer" learns the rising in Grozni was suppressed with the utmost brutality, no fewer than 2,000 persons being put to death. So bitter is the enmity between Bolsheviks and the people of the north Caucasus, not only have tribes abandoned their quarrels in order to unite against the common enemy, but the Cossacks and tribesmen have been fraternising to the same end. There have been numerous cases of Cossacks escaping in a body from the Bolshevik regime and retiring to the hills, where they have been hospitably received by the tribes. The relations between the Soviet Government and hill tribes and Cossacks have become so strained that it was found impossible to effect the proposed concentration of the 10th Soviet Army in the Vladikavkaz area. It is believed in Vladikavkaz that an anti-Soviet rising there is inevitable and the Soviet centre is accordingly being removed from that place to Baku. There is reason to believe if an outbreak occurs in Daghestan the Tartars will immediately join in. All classes concerned are firmly opposed to the attempt of Bolsheviks to carry out "Militarisation of labour and introduction of lating alphabet for the local Tartar language."

FATE OF RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY AT PEKIN

"It was recently reported in the Chinese vernacular press," writes a correspondent of the "Sphere," "that the bodies of eight members of the former Imperial Russian Family had been brought to Pekin, were taken outside the North Gate (Antingmen), and buried in the little Russian cemetery there. It was understood then that the bodies had received interment, but when your correspondent visited the cemetery he discovered the coffins laid out in the little chapel, where they were evidently the objects of daily or weekly attention. The lead-lined and lead-encased coffins are seven feet in length. Each bears a brass plate with inscription. As explained by the Russian Legation the history of these bodies is this: Shortly after the establishment of the Koltchak Government at Omsk, search was made for the bodies of the royal personages who were murdered in West Siberia in July, 1918. No traces were found of the bodies of the Tsar and his family, but the bodies of three Grand Dukes and one Grand Duchess with four attendants were discovered and given proper burial at Omsk. They were—Grand Duke Michaelovitch, in command of Russian artillery; Grand Duke John; his brother, Grand Duke Igor; and Grand Duchess Elizabeth, sister of the Empress Alexandra of Russia, daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse, and granddaughter of Queen Victoria."

HIGH CLASS AMERICAN POCKET KNIVES.

As good a knife as can be made; Handles Transparent and Indestructible; Blades of Best of Steel; Exceptional Tempering. Various Styles and Designs; for OFFICE, HOME, LADIES & HUNTERS.

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7, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY. P. O. Box: 472.

KOKO HAIR
Cleanses and Refreshes the Scalp.
Tones the Hair Follicles.
Strengthens Thin and Weak Hair,
and produces Thick, Luxuriant,
Brilliant Tresses.
CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.
CONTAINS NO DYE, OIL or GREASE.
Delightfully Refreshing, Cooling
and Invigorating to the Scalp.
Keep a bottle of "KOKO" handy, use it night and morning; you will be really astonished at the improvement above after fourteen days' regular treatment.
KOKO SHAMPOO POWDERS
For Cleansing and Beautifying the Hair.

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A REAL ECONOMY.

Its the truest economy to ride a genuine B. S. A. Bicycle. Besides saving you time and money and being a source of pleasure, you are certain of years of cycling, free from trouble and at little expense. For over 60 years B. S. A. materials and workmanship have been famous for their high quality.

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

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"BEPIN U. B. OINTMENT."

The unfailing remedy for all sorts of skin diseases, etc., As. 6 per phial. Postage extra Good commission to wholesale buyers.

GIRISH CHANDRA SEN.
General Order Supplier,
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Headache
Brain Fag
Nervousness

The days are cold and coldness creates headache.

Hard work means brain fag.

Headache and brain fag result in nervousness. You will be free from these indications if you trust to the value of

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

A suitable line for the purpose. Never fails and safe in using.

A fortnightly course is that all necessary. They are soothing and restful for the nerves, aid digestion in their tonical effect.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bot. of 40 Pearls. Including V. P. P. Charges.

Anglo Indian Drug & Chemical Co.,

JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

Economic & Financial Review.

BY "RAJSTODAS."

Hon. Mr. R. D. Tata.

The Government of India have made a wise nomination in appointing Mr. R. D. Tata as a member of the Imperial Council in place of Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, who has sent in resignation of his office on account of his engagement at the Brussels Conference. The two biggest purely Indian commercial houses in this City, or even in the Presidency, are those of the Tatas and the Currimbhoys, and it is but fitting that when a member of the latter house resigns a member of the former should be appointed in his place. Development of commerce and industry on modern lines, is, however, a hard task mistress, and does not leave to its votaries any time for devoting to public work. Members of the house of Tatas are, therefore, more or less not able to take a large part in public life, though, it must be said that the work being done by this house is of stupendous public importance in building up our industries on such a sound and substantial scale. Several questions of a complex and intricate nature and of vital interest to the commercial community are likely to be brought forward at the current session of the Imperial Council and the presence of the Hon. Mr. Tata may be taken as a guarantee that none of these questions will be disposed of without a critical and searching scrutiny being devoted to them. Amendments of the Paper Currency Act and the Exchange Act will be an important item in the Agenda of the Council and so will be the amendment in the Presidency Banks Act. On all these questions the public has much to say and we hope that Mr. Tata will represent this pubic opinion in no feeble voice in the Council Chamber.

Foreign Trade of India.

The Viceroy in his review of the financial situation referred to the great decline which had taken place in our exports as compared wit' our imports, resulting in the month of June last in an excess of imports over exports of nearly three crores of rupees. The reference made by his Excellency makes it appear as if the whole of the change in our trade situation were due to causes over which the Government had no control. It reminds us of a child breaking his glass toy and looking at the pieces as if this were the handywork of someone else. If, however, one analyses the situation he will come to the conclusion that the Government of India themselves or the Secretary of State, whichever is to be credited with playing all sorts of pranks with our financial situation, was responsible to no small extent for the colossal drop in our exports and the change in our balance of trade. Almost a year back non-official commercial and industrial men and representative institutions warned the Government against the tendency manifested even then to raise the rate of exchange which would, in their opinion, bring about a disastrous decline in our export trade. This warning backed up by cogent reasoning and sound financial commonsense of Mr. Dadiba Dalal had no effect on the Babbington Smith Currency Committee which fixed the rupee at 25/s gold. Notwithstanding the fact hat this precious Report was discredited within less than a month of its being published, the Government of India went headlong in following the recommendations of the Committee, and their notorious step of selling Reverse Councils was undertaken in the teeth of a strong Indian commercial opposition. At that time even leading Indian publicists and commercial associations sounded the tocsin of alarm repeating their former apprehensions that the fixing of the rate of exchange at 2/s would mean incalculable harm and loss to the export trade of India. All such protests were disregarded, in fact hardly even any one of them was replied to, and now a situation is created which was exactly forestalled by the non-official critics of the Government's policy. Surely the Government of India cannot wash their hands of the whole affair in the manner in which his Excellency has done. If the exports have gone down and if there is a change in the balance of trade the responsibility cannot merely be placed on such factors as the reduced purchasing power of the countries which drew their supplies of raw materials from us, the curtailment of credit and other domestic difficulties, on the part of Japan.

Govt's. Ruinous Policy.

Whatever may be the other factors, the principal factor was the action of the Secretary of State and the Government of India (again we say that we do not know if the Government of India were entirely over-ruled by the Secretary of State) in unnaturally pushing up the rate of exchange despite the fact that silver was going down from the dizzy height to which it had risen, and that all the so-called calculations of the Currency Committee were falsified by this illusive metal. The mischief is thus done and the splendid export trade of India is ruined either through ignorance on the part of the authorities, or worse through other motives which are ascribed to them by their adverse critics. The Government of India are now concerned with the problem of how to stop the process of disintegration of the export trade, and have, therefore, asked their representatives at the Brussels Conference to consider how far it will be possible by arrangement with representatives of other countries, particularly of central Europe, to find an outlet for the balance of those stocks which will remain undisposed of at the end of the session and to consider the question of facilities for the financing of our exports to central European countries which have been particularly affected by the breakdown of exchange. With reference to these instructions to the Government of India representatives at the Brussels Conference it is regrettable to find that even now the public is not put in possession of the terms of reference of tha Conference and the subject matters to be discussed by it. It is only through these chance references to the work of that Conference that we are able to get a glimpse of its activities. At this rate the whole of the commercial community of India will be kept in utter darkness regarding such an important conference till all its proceedings are over and are referred for consideration to the different Governments. Surely this indifference to the views and opinions of the commercial community is unpardonable.

The Gold Question.

His Excellency rightly took credit for removing all restrictions in the way of either the import and the export of precious metals. Such a removal of all sorts of embargo was long since asked for by the commercial community, which should feel grateful that the Government have seen their way to remove the restrictions. The same cannot be said, however, of the proposed change of the standard ratio of the sovereign to the rupee from Rs. 15 to Rs. 10 in accordance with the recommendations of the Currency Committee. This step has been opposed from the very beginning not only by Mr. Dadiba Dalal in his Minority Report but also by other critics of the Government. There has arisen no circumstance which could justify the Government in changing the standard of ratio which has throughout the last two decades proved satisfactory. Such a revolutionary change would not be entered upon light-heartedly and without taking into consideration all the consequences which may arise from it. The two Bills, viz., the Paper Currency Amendment Bill and the Exchange Act Amending Bill which are to be introduced at the Simla session are not even published and the public will get no time or opportunity to express their opinion regarding these two measures. It is, therefore, imperatively necessary that both these measures should not be passed at the Simla session, but should be postponed to the winter session when the Reformed Legislative Assembly will have an opportunity of considering these questions in all their bearings. The Government of India would be following a wise policy if they entrusted the reins of Government to the Reformed Government with a clean slate. A change in the standard of ratio would be a legacy which the Reformed Councils may not perhaps like to accept. Surely nothing will be lost in postponing consideration of these measures for four months more.

Board of Industries.

A reference was made to the Board of Industries and Munitions which was organised out of the ashes of the Board of Munitions to work out, as it were, its last will and testament and to serve as a stepping stone for the new Department of Industries. All sort of heterogenous subjects are being handled by the present Board of Industries and Munitions, and the different Reports of the Chemical Services Committee, the Stores Purchase Committee and the Coal Fields Committee fall within its purview. It is also acting as a central organisation for the provincial departments of Industries for which purpose a conference was held in April last in Simla. Another conference is likely to be held within two or three months, and it is said that one of the subjects to be discussed and considered is the question of artistic advertising. The present Board is itself well familiar with the art of advertising artistically and so is a natural enthusiast for this subject, though it appears doubtful if it is of such a paramount importance as to claim the energies of a conference of the Directors of Industries. When the Board of Munitions was created after the Massopotamian debacle the public did not like much to criticise its information and organisation. The war was then raging at its hotest and the critics of the Government did not like to embarass them at that juncture. In fact we know that several leading non-official Indian members did not put any interpel'ations with regard to the Board, because they felt that any hindrance of the work of the Munition Board would be hindrance in the way of prosecuting the war successfully. These pleas cannot, however, be advanced now, and we wish most strongly that the non-official Members in the present Council and the Reformed Legislative Assembly as also our public commercial institutions will seriously follow the development and evolution of the new department of Industries to see that it does not become, as the Munitions Board did, a sole preserve of the European and Anglo-Indian communities. There is a danger otherwise of all sorts of posts being created under one appellation or the other and being safely bestowed upon Europeans and Anglo-Indians on the usual plea that suitable Indians are not available.

East Africa.

The Government of India, under the guidance of his Excellency the Viceroy, are, it must be said, taking a genuine and lively interest in the question of the position of Indians in East Africa. The recent telegram from the Governor of Kenia Colony has naturally created a great uneasiness among all our countrymen at the turn events have taken and the deliberate manner in which the Colonial ministers and governors have chosen to depart from the policy of his Majesty's Government and to stamp with official authority the spirit of racial distinction in East Africa. Such a policy will never be tolerated in this country, and his Excellency did well in saying that he still adhered to the position which he took up in January last. He denied that there was any justification in any Crown Colony or a Protectorate for assigning to British Indians a status in any way inferior to that of any other class of his Majesty's subjects. Granting, however, this sympathy on the part of the Government of India with the claims of Indian settlers in East Africa, a sympathy which there is no reason to doubt, the question is as to what steps are going to be taken by them in case both the white settlers and the Government of East Africa choose, to follow a policy of rooting out the claims of Indian settlers. It is a question which does not concern Indians alone, but the whole of the British Empire. If the rights of Indians in the former German East Africa are going to be the same as those of any other race, be it even nationals, just because it will be a mendatory country, there is no reason why the rights and privileges of Indians should differ in East Africa.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Aug. 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		4,000
" Exports to Great Britain		Nil
" " to Continent		Nil
Futures at New York Oct.		27.42
" " " Jan.		25.65
" " " Mar.		25.50
Tone :—Very steady.		
Spot Cotton at New York		33.50
" " Orleans		32.50
Futures at New Orleans July		26.63
" Oct.		25.35
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		8 3/16
Demand Bills		3.59.50
Silver Commercial Bars		
U. S. Mined Refined		101½
Do. Foreign		101½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 21st.

Rentes 3%	58 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	63 3/4
" 2 months hence	63 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—China buying uncertain.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	4 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	115/2
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	
Consols 2½%	56 3/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	54 3/4
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	52 3/4
Government Securities 3 %	46
Ex. On London at Paris France	50.01

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£7 4½
Hongkong Bank	£13 1½
National Bank	£2½

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 21st

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£68 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£77 3/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£85 1/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 21st.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb.	64
Australian—61lbs	46
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	2,385,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Sellers Aug.-Sept.	£32
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£32
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£30½
Tone of Rapeseed :—Dull.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£39½
Tone of Linseed :—Quietec.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Aug. Sellers	£35½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Sellers	£14½
Toria Rapeseed.—Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£33

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£105
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£93½
Copper Braziers	£146
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelters	30
Corrugated Sheets	£53½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	84
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	85/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	85/6
Tone :—Easier—Rather nominal.	

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct.	1/9½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Sellers	1/11
Tone :—Quiet.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 450 for Fully Good Broach August and gradually improved to Rs. 452½, which was the quotation at 3 p.m. Later on the price advanced to Rs. 457, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 456½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 456½, advanced to Rs. 459½, and closed at Rs. 457½.

Ready cotton is steady with a moderate demand by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	Augt.	457½
Fully Good Bengal	September	212
Fine Oomras	September	251½
Good Southerns	Aug.	468
" "	Sept.-Oct.	410

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 23RD AUG. 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	211
Fully Good M.G. Broach	Aug.	486
Fine M.G. Oomra	Sept.	261

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	243	218	193	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	..	243	218	193	"
M.G. Oomra No. 3.	257	272	232	..	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	399	364	334	..	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	364	329	294	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	475	455	440	"
M.G. P. Americans.	..	..	..	..	"
6x w G Dharwar	..	..	..	..	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st Aug. 1920.

Cotton	2,802 bales.
Wheat	13,037 Cwts.
Linseed	10,321 "
Rape, etc.	1,049 "
Gingellyseed	1,101 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	145 "
Castorseed	337 "
Rice	976 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	7,313 "
Mowrasseed	141 "
Gram	8,176 "
Juwar	2,332 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	11 "
Bajree	1,810 "
Coal	3,233 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 23rd.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/10 3/8
Bank Demand	1/10 3/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11½
Fcs. Demand	429
American Dollars	368
Hongkong "	246½
Shanghai	353½
Japan	153
Siggap	125

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

August, 23rd 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	1 0 6
Saparji	No. 10s	1 0 6
Curtushbai	No. 12s	1 2 6
Saparji	No. 6s	0 12 6
Japan	No. 40/1	2 7 6
Do.	No. 42/2	2 7 6
Do	No. 2/60	2 7 0

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

August 23rd 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	2/4	88 0 0
Do.	1	83 8 0
Do.	1½	83 8 0
Do.	1½	83 8 0
Do.	1½	83 8 0
Do.	2	83 0 0

COPPER RATES.

August, 23rd 1920.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	2/4	83 8 0
Do.	1	83 8 0
Do.	1¼	83 8 0
Do.	1½	85 0 0
Do.	1½	85 0 0
Do.	1¾	85 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		
Panch seka joint		26 — 0
Copper English-Barra		3 0 0
Brass-Barra		39 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, Aug. 23rd 1920. 6 p. m

Ready.	Bazaar Terms.	Rail. Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	53 0 0	8 8 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	63 0 0	8 0 0
" " Karachi Bagla	55 0 0	8 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
" " Cawnpore	12 12 0	13 4 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 12 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 14 0	17 6 0
" " Thin	16 4 0	16 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	91 0 0	15 12 0
" Gujar 75-25	85 0 0	17 8 0
" Gular 50-5	77 0 0	16 0 0
" Black	64 0 0	13 4 0
Poppyseed, White	15 8 0	17 0 0
Groundnuts	85 0 0	17 12 0
Mowrasseed	8 0 0	8 4 0
Barley	42 0 0	— — —
Castorseed	85 8 0	11 4 0
Cottonseeds	32 0 0	8 0 0
Forward:	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	3 14 3	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	3 1 3	
Linseed May	16 4 0	
Linseed Sept.	17 2 0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 23-7.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 109-12.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1-10 3-8.
D. D. on London 1-10 7-16.
3 Mst D/a 1-11.
D. D. on Paris 440 francs.
3 Mst D/a 510 francs.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 148.
60 D/st D/p Rs. 138.
American Cross Rate 3.60½ dollars.
Paris Cross Rate 50.65 francs.
London Silver spot D 63/12.
London Silver Forward D63/12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 83.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 77.
4 per cent. Loan 93.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 58-8.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 66.
4 per cent. Short dated 66.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay ...	... 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal ...	... 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras ...	... 6 per cent.

Following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

Cotton Mills :—Ah. Advance 2,750; Bombay Cotton 1,250; Bombay Dyeing 3,650; Bradbury 850; Century 1,200; Central India 3,950; Colaba Land 3,000; Cooria 2,825; Currimbhoy 1,817½; Fazulbhoy 1,792½; Ind. Malwa 60½ xd.; Kasoorchand 2,275; Kohinoor 3,870; Madhowji 4,175; New Great 1,010; Pabani 617½; Pearls 1,290; Simplex 822½; Standard 3,200; Swan 1,370; Swadeshi 5,470.

Railways :—Ah. Dholka 104; Am. Prantij 559; Amritsar Patti 94; Cen. Prov. Ry., 81; Gazerat Ry., 75xd.; Hoshiarpur 64; Mandhara Bhon. 56xd.; Sara Sirajguni 67xd.; Sialkote 70xd.; Sindh Le. Ry., 125 xd.; Upper Sindh 82xd.; Tapti Valley 580.

Miscellaneous :—Andhra Valley 890; Alcock 850; B. Burma 740 xd.; B. Burma N. I. 250 pr. Bt. Burma Pet 17; B. Tramway 900; B. Flour 3,100; B. Steam 470; Bundi Cement 44; Katni Ordy. 250n.; Katni Defd. 1,325; Port Canning 750; Tata Iron Ordy. 150; Tata Iron Defd. 870; Tata Hydro: 1,070; Tata Oil 260; Tata Bank 33; B. I. G. Ins. As. 8pr.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MADRAS ASSOCIATION, POONA

The members of the Association gave an evening entertainment on Saturday the 21st August 1920 in honour of Rao Bahadur P. R. Vengu Aiyar, M.B.E., Military Accounts Department, Poona, who has just been promoted to the Superior Service of the department, and is the first Indian to be so honoured. Speeches were made by various members congratulating Mr. Aiyar on his elevation and wishing him long life. The proceedings came to a close with the distribution of refreshments and "pansupari".

G. I. P. RY. CLERKS' UNION

A special general meeting of the above union will be held on the 24th Aug. 1920, at 6 p.m. at Wadi Bunder to elect two delegates to represent the Union at the mass meeting of the G. I. P. Ry. Employees to be held at Igatpuri on the 31st instant. Mr. A. Skinner, Goods Inspector Inward has consented to preside".

SMALL CAUSES COURT

A CALLOUS LANDLORD

HARASSING THE TENANT

LANDLORD MULCTED IN DAMAGES

Laxuman Ramchander
v/s
Esufally Bakasji

(Before the Full Court : Mr. K. M. Javeri and Mr. R. S. Dadachanji).

Plaintiff in this Suit rented the ground floor of defendant's house at Sandhurst Road and Falkland Road for conducting a Tea Shop. Plaintiff alleged that on seeing a crack in the cornice on the top, owing to some dispute about rent between the parties, the defendant put up a barricade along the entrance and prevented free access to the shop by the Plaintiff and his customers causing loss of income to Plaintiff from 1st July to 1st September at Rs. 15 per day. Plaintiff therefore sought to recover Rs. 870 from the defendant, his landlord.

The defendant denied the Plaintiff's allegations and stated that the Municipality originally put up the scaffolding and demanded heavy charges. He paid the Municipality and asked them to remove the scaffolding and then put up his own scaffolding. He contended that he could not proceed with the repair work as Plaintiff used to remove the Bamboo Scaffolding.

His Honour the learned fourth Judge Mr. A. A. Chitre delivered the following judgement passing a decree for Rs. 290 with costs in Plaintiff's favour.

JUDGMENT.

This case illustrates the callous indifference of a landlord to look to the convenience of his tenants. To begin with, his relations with the tenant are embittered by the avaricious demands of the defendant, which resulted in a rent suit disposed of in plaintiff's favour.

The building had a heavy cornice on the top and it gave sign of a crack. Defendant put up a barricade or scaffolding right round the building. As an immediate warning to the public it would be excused but in this instance defendant had within a few days of the accident agreed to sell the property to one Shamsuddin and the old defendant was admittedly unwilling to put his hand in his pocket, shamsuddin would not undertake repairs as the Conveyance was not executed in his favour. Between the two the plaintiff who had about 5 shops with a main entrance marked as No. 4 on the photograph naturally suffered loss of customers. The scaffolding was not a complete barricade and some usual customers would brave the feat of getting through it. I have no doubt that defendant neglected his duty and put up an obstruction which in the manner, the circumstances and length of time for which it was allowed to continue, constituted a wrongful obstruction to plaintiff carrying on his business in the peaceful manner and it may be the loss he suffered thereby would in case of certain customers be permanent. I however do not believe that plaintiff suffered as much as Rs. 15 per day as loss. I allow him damages at Rs. 5 per day on and after the 6th July 1919 to 1st September 1919.

Decree for Rs. 290 and costs.

The defendant being agrieved by this order appealed to the Full Court and obtained a Rule. The Full Bench after hearing both sides discharged the rule with costs.

Mr. A. S. Davar appeared for Plaintiff.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for the defendant.

EXEMPTION FROM MUNICIPAL TAXES,

SUCCESSFUL SUIT BY J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.

The Trustees of the J. N. Petit Institute
vs.
The Municipal Commissioner.

(Before His Honour the Learned Chief Judge, Mr. K. M. Javeri.)

This was an application by the Trustees of the J. N. Petit Institute claiming exemption from the general municipal taxes. The appellants are the Trustees of the building known as the J. N. Petit Institute. The ground floor is rented by them to Phillips and Co. and the rent is recovered by the Trustees. The first floor is used by the Institute for its library, reading room and hall. The Trustees admitted their liability to pay taxes in respect of the portion let out by them, but claimed exemption in respect of the portion occupied by the Institute. The Municipal Commissioner having disallowed the same the present appeal was filed.

JUDGMENT.

His Honour delivered his judgment upholding the appellants' contention, in the course of which he observed :—

The appellants are Trustees of the J. N. Petit Institute, and they claim exemption from payment of general taxes to the respondent, under Section 153 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, pleading that the part of the building occupied by the Institute is used for charitable purposes. For several years past, the Trustees paid the tax without any objection. The judgment of Kajiji J. in the Wilson College Hostel Case, I. L. R. 43 Bom. 281, has made them claim the exemption. It is to be determined whether the part of the building occupied by the Institute is used for "charitable purposes."

Exhibit B. is a printed copy of its rules and regulations. It opens with a short history of the Institute, and shows that beginning its existence as the Fort Improvement Library it developed into its present condition owing to a munificent donation from the late Mr. N. M. Petit. Thus what was formerly a mere "Improvement Library" has now developed into an Institution, the object of which is "the diffusion of useful knowledge by making accessible to the members thereof standard works of Literature, Philosophy, Science, etc., and by lectures on literary and scientific subjects."

The management is vested in a Managing Committee, on which the members, who pay certain fees, as well as the Trustees are represented. The admission to the membership is open to the public and there is no restriction about it. A Parsi, a Hindu, a Mahomedan or a Christian, any one can join. The Institution is so popular that the management cannot find sufficient space to accommodate all applicants and have for the last two years had to open a waiting list. The fees subscribed do not suffice for the expenses, and the Trustees make up the deficit from the income of the Trust Funds.

The Institute is also registered as a scientific and literary institute under Act XXI of 1860.

IS THE BUILDING USED FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES?

Under the above circumstances, the question is whether the portion of the building, which houses the Institute, can be called a building used for charitable purposes. So far as the words charitable purposes are concerned, they have been used by the Indian Legislature in two or three Acts. The Charitable Endowments Act (Act VI of 1909), the Income Tax Act (Act VII of 1918) and the present Act are instances in point. The first Act defines them. The preamble to Act XXI of 1860, and Section 20 thereof also throw some light on the question as to what sort of Institutions are considered Institutions for charitable purposes. Societies for diffusion of useful knowledge, libraries or reading rooms for general use among the members or open to the public are placed there on the same footing as societies for charitable purposes.

There are two decided Indian cases on the point; The Bombay University Library Case reported at page 217 of I. L. R. 16 Bom., and the Wilson College Hostel Case, I. L. R. 43 Bom. 281, which the appellants want me to follow. There is no doubt that an Institution like the one in dispute is covered by the preamble to Statute 43, Elizabeth Chapter IV. It is established for encouragement of learning and its purpose is of a public nature. (Halsbury Vol. IV., p. 107, paras 168 and 163.) The fees paid by the members are not "rent" referred to in the Municipal Act.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

For these reasons I allow the appeal for the portion occupied by the Institute, viz., the first floor and the mezzonine floor of the building under appeal and hold that it is exempt from municipal taxation.

Appeal allowed with costs.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the respondents.

HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL SIDE.

EJECTMENT SUIT

SUIT FILED TO HARASS DEFENDANTS.

Vardhman Jetsey and Co. ..... Plaintiffs,
vs.
Thackerseydas Shivshamal a firm ..... Defendants.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji).

The Plaintiffs filed this Suit against the Defendents on the ground that they required Godown No. 4 situated at Vardhman Lanes, Colaba reasonable and bonafide for their own use and occupation.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in the course of the Judgment said "The only question I have got to determine is whether the Plaintiffs bonafide and reasonably required the godown No. 4. It is suggested that the Defendants did not want this godown for themselves but they want to sublet it and were restrained from so doing by an injunction of this Court. The only question which the Court has to determine is whether the Court is satisfied that this particular godown is required by Plaintiffs reasonably and bona fide for their own use and occupation. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that from the evidence the Plaintiffs have adduced in Court they have not at all satsfied the Court that they do so require it. You have got to look to the evidence that in each case the Plaintiffs either renewed the lease or sublet it at a huge profit. It cannot be denied that Plaintiffs gave notice to their Lessee to vacate and the reason in support thereof which they give was to their own knowledge false viz., that they wanted the godowns for their own use occupation. It is evident from Plaintiff's cross-examination that in every case in which he has given a notice he has either sublet it or renewed the old lease and has made a profit of thousands of Rupees. The reason the Plaintiff gave why he wanted the particular godown was that he had to pay a higher rate of premium for insurance for this particular godown. Even assuming the rate of premium for goods stored in this godown was higher than any other godown why should he have given notice to other tenants also to quit. Besides it is common knowledge that the rate of insurance premia is always paid by the consignees who send the goods. Even the enhanced rate of insurance would not even work to such an appreciable figure as should have induced Plaintiff to get possession of compartment No. 6. I think the real fact is that Plaintiffs wanted higher rent and some amount by way of Pagri from the Defendants which the Defendants refused. I also think there must be some other reasons for I believe there is some litigation going on between the parties. Therefore the Plaintiffs filed this Suit for possession and when the Suit was filed there was absolutely no case for Plaintiffs to say that he wanted the godowns reasonably and bona fide for his own use and occupation.

"IMPUDENT CLAIM."

The Petition in this Suit must be dismissed. I have had several cases in which the Plaintiffs have sought possession of premises on the ground that they are required bona fide and reasonably for their own use and occupation but a more impudent claim than the one put forward in this case has never been brought before the Court.

It is a matter of regret that I have not the power to award Attorney and client costs otherwise this was in my opinion a fit case in which the Suit is filed simply with a view to harass the Defendants. For it is not shown that Plaintiffs require the premises reasonably and bona fide. The Suit must be dismissed and dismissed with costs.

Hon'ble Sir Thomas J. Strangman with Mr. Coltman instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the Plaintiffs.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji with Mr. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel appeared for the Defendants.

REFUSAL TO PROCEED TO SEA.

FOURTEEN SEAMEN CONVICTED.

At the Appellate Police Court Mr. B. N. George Superintendent of the Mercantile Marine Office, Bombay, in the steamship Ship Edward Fenimore Cooper, a summons against fourteen European seamen on board the same boat, on a charge of refusing to proceed to sea without any reasonable cause.

Mr. D. J. Dhoney pleader appeared for the complainant while Mr. E. D. Vas, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case were that the accused had signed articles on December, 22, last, for two years which were still in force. The transport was ordered to sail to Karachi, Basra and Suez. The accused refused to proceed to Basra saying that the climate there did not suit them. They wrote a letter to this effect to the Shipping Master who forwarded it to the Complainant. The complainant after consulting with the Director of Naval Transport ordered the men and asked them to proceed to sea but they refused and in consequence of that the complainant had to man the vessel with a lascar crew.

The accused said they had merely protested against proceeding to Basra as the climate did not suit them and also because the conditions on board the vessel were such that the European crew constantly suffered from illness. They pleaded not guilty.

ALL THE ACCUSED CONVICTED.

The Magistrate on the evidence held that the accused deserved to be punished. The complaint of the accused that their last voyage was not comfortable and had caused illness was not corroborated by the evidence. However, taking into consideration the explanation given by the accused, he said he would not pass a severe sentence on them.

All the accused were convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and the forfeiture of a day's pay.

SPORTING NEWS

WORLD'S MARATHON RECORD BROKEN.

KOHLEMAINEN'S WONDERFUL FEAT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 23.

Antwerp.—Kohlemainen broke the world's Marathon record, his time being two hours thirty-two minutes thirty-five and fourfifths seconds. Lossman was hundred metres behind him. There were forty-seven starters.

OLYMPIC GAMES

RUMOUR OF REDUCING PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 23.

A telegram from Antwerp to-day stated that the Board of the Olympic Games had decided to reduce the programme of games to purely athletic sports, for example, running, jumping, swimming, wrestling and boxing. The other games, it was stated, might be held simultaneously, but would not be considered Olympic.

Reuter's special correspondent at Antwerp, however, is informed that there is no truth in this report. The Olympic Council did discuss certain possibilities, but there was no attempt to bring the matter to vote and there is no fear that actual steps will be taken in the matter of altering the programme before the Council meets at Lausanne in June, 1921, when the place for the Games of 1924, probably Rome or Paris, will be selected.

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Aug. 23.

Antwerp:—Olympic Games Finals:—

Hop Step and Jump.—Tuulos (Finland) 1; Jansson (Sweden) 2; Almlof (Sweden) 3. Distance 14 metres 50½ centimetres.

Throwing 56lb. Weight. P. J. McDonald (America) 1; P. Ryan (America) 2; Lind (Sweden) 3. Distance 11 metres 26½ centimetres.

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Aug. 23.

Antwerp.—Olympic Games Finals:—

3,000 Metre Team Race.—America 1; England 2.

Marathon.—Kohlemainen (Finland) 1; Lossman (Esthonia) 2.

3,000 Metre Walk.—Friberic (Italy) 1; Parker (Australia) 2; Remer (America) 3; McMaster (South Africa) 4. Time 13 minutes 14 1/5 seconds.

400 Metres Relay Race.—Won by America. Time 42 1/5 seconds, which is record. England was fourth.

Throwing Discus.—Nicklander (Finland).

FURTHER PLACINGS IN MARATHON

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 23.

Antwerp.—The following were further placings in the Marathon:—

Valeria (Italy) 3; Broos (Belgium) 4; Dumkowsky (Finland) 5; Sofus (Denmark) 6; Leroy (America) 7; Hansen (Denmark) 8; Tallgren (Finland) 9; Tatu Kohlemainen (Finland) 10; Linder (America) 11; Mellor (America) 12; Mills (England) 13; Kanokure (Japan) 14.

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING

HANDICAPS.

(From a Correspondent.)

DALHOUSIE HURDLE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles over 9 flights.

Ancient and Modern 12/8, Monsieur Nesior 11/11, Buskin 10/12, Molmade 10/11, Boss Lee 10/11, Vain Jane 10/10, Whippoorwell 10/5, Mrs Slasher 9/13, China Egg, 9/12, Lesto 9/10, Brandichoe 9/10, Boyne Water 9/10, Second Sight 9/8, I See 9/8, Larigot 9/5, Henriette 9/5.

MERCANTILE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlong.

Passing 9/6, Coryphee 9/3, Harvest Home 9/2, Verres 9/, Llansinfried 9/, Golden Square 9/, Flying Wing 8/10, Cally 8/10, Buskin 8/5, Killrea 8/5, St. Vagrant 8/3, Trevella 8/, His Nibs 7/13, Linton 7/12, Bedtime 7/11, Boss Lee, 7/9, Picket 7/, Jack 7/, Janut 7/.

FORT WILLIAM PLATE.—(Div. 1.) Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Jack 9/0, Tepin 8/11, Quartzite 8/10, Alley Law 8/9, Dehra Dun 8/8, Second Sight 8/7, Feathered Lie 8/6, Pomade 8/6, Royal Sign 8/6, Picket 8/6, Andreas 8/5, Girton Miss 8/5, Warrior Queen 8/2, Gibberish 8/1, Graceneld 8/0, Lochian Lad 7/11, Sans Peur 7/9, Vain Jane 7/8, Nile King 7/8, Simple Simon 7/4.

FORT WILLIAM PLATE.—(Div. 11) Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Ancient and Modern 9/2, Larigot 9/1, Alannah 8/13, Kiskis 8/9, I See 8/6, Downey Boy 8/5, Foe 8/5, Winning Way 8/5, Silver Gift 8/5, Last Spot 8/4, Galla 8/0, Surprise 8/0, The Whip 7/12, Ugly Gosling 7/12, Squeers 7/11, Sunny Time 7/0.

ZOO PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Winning way 9/9, Corrib 9/7, Summer Hope 9/7, Well Over 9/4, One Too Many 9/4, Surprise 9/2, Buff Mal 9/1, Dara Bey 8/10, Devils Bridge 8/8, Wheaten 8/8, Andoversford 8/7, Devon 8/6, Silver Dale 8/5, Lloyds 8/4, Tarnapole 8/2, Monsieur James 7/12, Rheidol 7/11, Bidenwee 7/10, Lesto 7/4, Rosebud 7/2, Foxton 7/1, Dashing Girl 7/1, Distinguished 7/0, Cylarity 7/0, Partnership 7/0, Pier 7/0, Sherwood Bell 7/0.

RUSSEL PLATE.—(Div. 1) Distance 6 furlongs.

Bachelors Prospect 9/5, Debra Diin 8/—, Girton Miss 8/5 Second Sight 8/3, Royal Sign 8/3 Still Better 8/2.

Verland Rose 8/2, Pomade 8/2, Andreas 8/2, Valentines Brook 8/1, No Ball 8/0, Jungle Cock 8/0, Warrior Queen 8/0, Mary 7/11, Lothian Lad 7/8, Gutelee 7/8, Ortogo 7/2, Flying Foe 7/2, Idlewild 7/0.

RUSSEL PLATE.—(Div. 11). Listance 6 furlongs.

Larigo 9/0, Gatoshe 8/9, Lady Archer 8/9, Fife 8/8, Barsen 8/7, Too Tired 8/7, Winning Way 8/5, Galla 8/4, Highfield Lady 8/2, Pick of the Bunch 8/0, Well Over 7/13, One Too Many, Fiasco 7/12 Golden Memory 7/11, Legends Double 7/11 Alien Daisy 7/11, Zelia 7/10, Leader 7/7, Lady Letty 7/2 Sunny Time 7/0, Fictitious Lily 7/0.

POONA RACING SEASON

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING

HANDICAPS

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 23.

The following are the handicaps:—

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles. Roubaix 9-8, First Flier 9-2, Night Watch 8-12, Dersingham 8-9, William The Beau 8-9, Mademoiselle Foch 8-8, Royal Charter 8-8, Arourech 8-2, Cherry and Black 8-0, Brendon 7-10, Thunder 7-9, Cheechako 7-9, Treddle 7-8, Misrilal 6-12, Gadtuna 6-12, Penny Pie 6-1, Antic 6-9.

THE AYR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Royal Charter 9-12, Treddle 9-2, Red Quill 9-0, Misrilal 8-5, Gadtune 8-5, Antic 8-4, Silver Saint 8-2, Cyanite 8-1, Archer 8-0, Gipsy's Advice 7-8, Zerus 7-7, Plaxtol 7-4, Matchlock 7-0, Royal Ambition 6-12, Veiled Certainty 6-12, Francis Arnaud 6-10.

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Liberty 9-0, Gladiator 8-10, Tagamor 8-9, Little Trout 8-8, Redspear 8-8, Necessity 8-8, Belle Syme 8-8, Bucko 8-7, Mazboot 8-7, Briche 8-7, Miss Rollestone 8-6, Viola 8-5, Southwell 8-5, Crushed Glass 8-5, Pourboire 8-4, Archer 8-3, Mist 8-3, Mimi 8-1, Fire Finch 7-13, Johnnie 7-8, Chauntress 7-7, Lady Cleopatra 7-6, Cark Glass 7-3, Murmansk 7-0.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Decorum 9-6, Christmas Holiday 9-6, Mametz 9-2, Checkmate 9-2, Saggarey Sam 8-12, Buckleau 8-9, Fugle Lady 8-8, Maiden Palm 8-7, Radius 8-4, Japanese Pine 8-4, Rueful 8-0, Laodicea 7-13, Bright Bird 7-13, Discarded 7-12, Jacky Firth 7-12, Kaloolah 7-11, Loch D. 7i-0, Fasaiz 7-8, Quarterly 7-6, Saunterer 7-5, Kit Grey Leg 7-0.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Maiden Palm 9-10, Discarded 9-4, Artist's Model 9-2, Black Stone 9-0, Tipster 8-13, Sugar Cane 8-12, Maple 8-10, Come On 8-0, Mountain Apple 7-9, Steel Blue 7-8, Oosmania 7-6, Submarine II 7-4, Black Friar 7-2, Kestrel II 7-2, Apple Pie 7-0, Auriferous 7-0.

THE HADABSAR PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Collingwood 9-12, Cessation 9-4, Dictate 9-0, Mentor 8-13, Dartmoor 8-8, Kayid 8-8, Durban 8-7, Mandil 8-5, Ferry Boat 8-5, Nizam-ul-Mulk 7-13, Jawad 7-13, Rose Hill 7-7, Zuheir 7-6, Hakum 7-4, Excelsior 7-0.

THE MATHERAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Jawad 9-2, Rose Hill 8-10, Nevermind 8-5, Taj 8-5, Karikata 8-4, Dublin 8-1, Black Ivory 8-0, Shahzada 7-11, Golshan 7-9, Beadmaker 7-7, Balloon 7-6, Bluey Lee 7-4, Nawabzada 7-3, Diamond King 7-2, Tankard 7-0, Tawdry 6-12.

THE MATHERAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Zuheir 9-0, Tipperary 8-10, Chieftain 8-5, Tiger 8-4, Andolis 8-4, Paladin 8-2, Gold King 8-1, Sufwat 8-0, Dunbar 7-10, Investor 7-9, Excelsior 7-6, Benares 7-5, Asfoor 7-4, Domineer 7-3, Dandelion 7-1, Bahadurjung 6-13.

Forfeits for the above races are due, if not struck out by 8 a.m. of Tuesday the 24th August.

"THEFTS AT VILLE PARLE".

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You will earn the gratitude of hundreds of residents at Ville Parle by publishing this note.

"A Rural" did the right thing in writing about the thefts at Ville Parle in your yesterday's issue. There hardly passes a month without a theft at Ville-Parle. In Daruwalla's Bunglow situated at main road two thefts have been committed within a period of 5 months. Last month some new tenants came to hire in the bunglow. On the fourth day some thieves came and bolted away with all their clothes, cash etc. They immediately left the place terrified. Of late the activities of thieves visiting Ville-Parle are assuming quite a dangerous character.

I wonder why the Police officials are sleeping over it all. Yesterday's theft has created a sensation throughout the whole village. Everywhere in the village, on the station platform, in the train people were talking about it. The whole place seems to be panic-stricken. Just imagine a thief coming armed with a sword and attacking people who havn't got a stick to defend themselves. The helpnessness of the people is quite painful.

There is so much loud talk about the expansion of Bombay and residing in suburbs. I am afraid if these sort of things continue—people wil rush back to Bombay instead of going out of Bombay.

Vile-Parle is quite a big place now. Why don't they have a regular Police Chowkie here. Only some 4 police men come to watch the place at night-time. Their watch means sleeping on the Railway Station benches as if thieves come to steal the benches. This thieving is becoming a scandal now and it is high time that the police officials be up and doing.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE TORMENTED."

Aug. 21.

POST OFFICE ECONOMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Lately the Government of India have issued a press communique warning the public that owing to the annual increase of over a crore in the expenditure of the Post Office, the rates of postage would have to be enhanced. No one grudges a decent wage to the workers, but what of the wilful waste of public money? The Girgaon Post Office is shortly to be removed to new premises on a secluded road in Khetwadi. Now, at a distance of a few minutes walk is another post office in Venkateshwar Buildings. The removal would inconvenience the business men in three of the busiest roads in this part of the town. The old premises had cost the Department only Rs. 300 a month. The new premises smaller than the old ones, will cost Rs. 660 so that (the removal) will entail an extra expense of Rs. 4,300 annually. Moreover, the department will have to open another office somewhere, inviting an additional annual expense of about Rs. 3,600 for rent alone. Can any one explain these thrifty ways of the Department or what public interests are served by this waste of public money.

K. GANESH,

Bhatwadi, Girgaon, August 21.

RENT PROSECUTIONS.

LANDLORDS CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before the Bahadur Chunilal Sezalvad, Rent Inspector Samant charged Balaji Anaji, a landlord with enacting arbeitrary rent from a tenant living in his premises at Bhandari Street. The accused was convicted on the evidence and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 110.

Another landlord, Ibrahim Bahabhai, was charged with eracting arbeitrary rent from sir tenants residing in a house owned by him, situated at Hamal Street.

His Workship convicted and sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 210.

In both the cases the accused were ordered to refund the excess received.

THE PROBLEM OF MILK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is a great out-cry about want of milk and milk products in the country but, little attemp is made to go to the bottom of the subject.

2. In my childhood, I remember there were few clubs and places of amusement in Indian Society, so, almost every Indian Gentlemen used to spend his spare hours at home, in looking after cattle and lands. I remember to have seen the highest gentry taking pleasure in keeping their own milk cattle and personally grazing and milking them. Each household, which could afford, had either a cow or a buffalo and the gentleman or lady of the house used to take interest in it. The supply of milk was therefore ample. The poor also used, at least to keep a few goats and had thus an ample supply of milk of their own.

3. Even in Bombay I used to notice many gentlemen possessing cattle of their own, during my young days. Unluckily matters have changed and as much as possible every one trdies to depend on the milk supply brought in the market with the disastrous results that we now notice.

4. The best remedy therefore, is for the people to revert to the old customs and keep their own milk cattle.

5. In the moffasil this is quite easy. It may be beyond the means of some to buy cattle actually in milk, but, it is easy to buy one or two heifers of a good milk strain which in a couple of years or so prove splendid milk animals at a comparatively moderate cost. A heifer bought by me about years ago at Ghatkopar and which would have probably been taken to the slaughter house, has now been giving me an ample quantity of milk. Numerous young stock will thus be saved.

6. In Bombay, as there is so much new building going on, arrangements might be made to enable householders to keep near the premises one or two milk cattle. The rules might be slackened with due regard to sanitation so that householders may be able to keep their milk cattle on the premises or nearly.

7. The question will never be solved if the whole population depends or is made to depend for its supply of milk on professional dealers. The mistake was that with the advent of English Education a fashion arose for children not to attend to household work. Those grew into gentlemen and lost all taste for keeping milk cattle and taking care of them. Let us be more wise now and teach children to take interest in household work and the results will soon begin to be different. Somebody has proposed the keeping of cows in memory of the late Mr. Tilak. There can be no better memorial than this for the good of the country circumstanced as it at present.—Yours, etc.

JACOB B. ISRAEL.

110, Hill Road, Bandra.

"ALLEGATIONS AGAINST FIRE BRIGADE".

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the discussion and the resolutions regarding the allegations against the men of the Fire Brigade adopted by the Corporation at its last sitting, I make bold to state that no amount of reward will induce any responsible person to come forward and give genuine information, but only free and unconditional pardon to those who gave the bribes will draw the informants to open their hearts unreservedly and that too to an officer of some responsibility who will promise to treat the whole matter as sacred and strictly confidential; otherwise a large reward of Rs. 5,000 is sure to draw a host of wicked and irresponsible persons to come forward with vague and false informations against the men of the Fire Brigade thus a good cause is sure to be marred. The Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner deserve to be congratulated for adopting such a bold resolution for which they have earned the best thanks of the citizens of Bombay. I may also suggest that notices of the above resolution promising a free pardon under the Criminal Procedure Code to all informants be published broadcast in the city in all the languages at the expense of the Municipality. The assistance of the C. I. D. and the Divisional Police may also be invoked in a good cause like this.

A free pardon and absolute secrecy is sure to reveal a very grave scandal in the city.

Thanking you for allowing me some space in your columns,—I remain, Yours, etc.

BAHMANSHA H. DAROOWALLA.

Prag Mahal, Kalbadevi,

Bombay, Aug. 21.

CEYLON REFORM PROPAGANDA

FUND OF A LAK STARTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 21.

The Ceylon National Congress Committee has decided to raise a fund of a lakh to maintain the Reform propaganda in Ceylon and England and efficient organization in England to educate and influence British public opinion.

ENTRY INTO PRIVATE PLACES

DUE NOTICE REQUIRED.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar moved the adoption of the report of the Committee reconsaituted by Corporation Resolution No. 175 dated 3rd April 1919, regarding the question of delegating the Commissioner's power to enter any place, to any officer below the grade of a Deputy Health Officer.

The Committee recommended that due notice of the intention of entry into a place, ought to be given to the parties concerned in every case, whenever possible.

Mr. Kamdar suggested that a copy of the resolution should be forwarded to the Commissioner for his information and guidance in the matter.

Dr. Batliwalla seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia said this was a point that vitally affected the rights of citizens with regard to the power of a Health officers entering a dwelling place for the purpose of inspection. He had fought for this right in the Court and ungrudgingly spent a large sum of money and eventually won the case.

The proposal was agreed to.

PROVISION OF TEMPORARY SHEDS.

Dr. Danshaw B. P. Master moved:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that a provision of semi-permanent sheds should be made for accommodating such persons as are evicted from their houses that are pronounced U. H. H. by the Municipal Executive."

Dr. Master said as soon as a house was found unfit for human habitation the tenants had to vacate the place whether they found accommodation elsewhere or not

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded the motion

Mr. Clayton, the Commissioner, said at present the arrangement was that as soon as a house was found unfit for human habitation the landlord was notified to carry out the necessary alterations. No pressure was brought to bear upon the tenants to vacate the houses in view of the shortage of houses. He had however, no objection to the proposition being carried.

ROAD REPAIR BY PUBLIC COMPANIES.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit moved:—

"That the Roads Committee be requested to enquire and report whether roads after they are opened up by certain public companies who are entitled to do so under their agreements with the Municipality are relaid by them in a satisfactory condition and if not to suggest steps which would ensure that the roads are relaid by them in a proper state."

The Corporation adjourned the discussion of the subject till the next meeting.

BOMBAY SWEEPERS ON STRIKE.

WANT HIGHER WAGES.

The Municipal sweepers of all wards, numbering about 1,200 went on strike yesterday.

These people are monthly paid and upto now they were getting Rs. 14 each woman and Rs. 20 each man. But at present they find this amount to be insufficient to keep life end body together.

For a few days these people were grumbling about their grievances to their *mukadums* and were showing somewhat restiveness, and finding it bearing no fruit, yesterday they resorted to the last means of convincing their superiors about their grievances. They struck work in the morning and collected at the Maidan at noon with a view to lay their case before the higher authorities of the Municipality. They dispersed in the evening but it was not known whether they received any reply to their demands from the authorities.

MR. MONTAGU.

W. I. NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION'S CONFIDENCE

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association, the following resolution was unanimously passed.

"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association embrace the opportunity to place on record their cordial appreciation of the earnestness, ability and courage which characterised the speech of the Secretary of State for India during the debate in the House of Commons on the Punjab Disturbances.

2. Mr. Montagu's definition of the policy and attitude which it is desirable for Parliament to adopt towards India was as eloquent as it was statesmanlike. The Council believe that it has met the whole-hearted approval of their countrymen.

3. In the history of India since its transfer to the Crown no Secretary of State has made a stirring appeal of the character, so broad-minded, so sagacious and so consonant with the best feelings and sentiments of loyal Indians in all parts of the country.

4. On the eve of the entry of India on a new era of constitutional reforms the ultimate goal of which is full-responsible Government by steady stages, the Council hope that it may be her good fortune to have Mr. Montagu for long at the helm of affairs to guide with sympathy and practical wisdom her new destiny in the path of peace and progress."

MANDVI BY-ELECTION.

Messrs. Jafarbhoy Abdulbhoy Lalji and Kashinath Khote have been nominated candidates from the Mandvi Ward for the seat in the Municipal Corporation, vacated by Mr. Naranji Haribhai, resigned. The poll will take place on Monday next.

A Bangalore message says the 27th annual meeting of the United Planters Association of South India, was held on Monday afternoon Mr. A. S. Dandison chairman presiding.

BOMBAY PLEADERS' BILL.

VAKILS' ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

At a meeting of the pleaders practising in the Small Causes Court, held under the auspices of the Vakils' Association the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

That the Bombay Vakils' Association strongly protests against the provisions contained in Sections 4, 11, 12, 15, 25, 26 and 30 of the Bombay Pleaders' Bill.

That this Association is of opinion that the provision in Section 25 of the Bill for the High Court to suspend, remove from practice or fine should be confined strictly to a pleaders' misconduct in his capacity as a pleader and should not be extended to anything beyond his professional character as is intended by the words "or otherwise" at the end of the section and that the said words be deleted.

That the provision in Section 26 of the Bill empowering the District Court, Court of Session or the Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Causes Court, or the Chief Presidency Magestrate to fine or reprimand a pleader after holding an inquiry in the matter of a pleader's misconduct should be deleted and the said powers should be confined to the High Court only and the other Courts should be given the powers to hold an inquiry and report to the High Court.

UNPAID FEES OF PLEADERS.

In Section 29 a provision should be made for a lien on papers by pleaders with respect to the unpaid fees. Section 30 (c) should not be confined to District Bars Association but should also include all properly constituted Bar Association in Bombay city. Sections 11 and 12 should be deleted and the matter should be left to be dealt with by the different Bar Associations. If they are to be retained then provisions should be made for a retainer to be optional, and for a proper brief fee being paid after a retainer and the determination of disputes as to fees should be settled by the President of the Bar Association.

Section 13 should be amended making it obligatory to give receipt only on demand. The "N. B." in the form of the Sanad should be deleted as derogatory to the dignity to pleaders who are considered as officers of the Court.

BANDRA RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was surprised and sorry to read in your paper of the 20th instant a letter addressed by Mr. D. N. Arawari, a ra-payer (?) with regard to the Bandra Rate-payers' Association.

I am sorry, because I pity, Mr. D. N. Arawari who without understanding the proceedings of the meeting has at once rushed to the press and engaged valuable space of your paper. I have to pen to-day's let er to remove any misunderstanding that may be caused by Mr. D. N. Arawari's letter.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Bandra Ratepayers' Association will never condesc nd to answer a letter which contains nothing but many misstatements of facts. They like myself, are fully aware of the knowledge of the English language of Mr. D. N. Arawari and one can safely infer that the letter you published must have been from some other pen than Mr. D. N. Arawari is. It appeared Mr. D. N. Arawari was unable to grasp the proceedings of the meeting, even though they were explained in Marathi, much less does he seem to have understood proceedings conducted in English language.

I have to inform the Bandra Rate-papers and voters that each and every statement of Mr. D. N. Arawari is misleading and not deserving an answer. Letters as these, written solely with the intention of tom-tomming oneself or those who feel the pinch at the inauguration of movements like the Ratepayers' Association, are always treated with contempt by the constructive element of public. Mr. D. N. Arawari is not yet in a position to realise that constructive work is a thousand times more difficult than destructive work. It may look too premature.

I may state for the information of the rate payers and voters of Bandra that the procedure adopted at the meeting was fully constitutional.—Yours, etc.

V. RAGHUNATH TENDULKAR.
L.M. & S.
Member of the Executive Committee, the Bandra Ratepapers' Association

BANDRA MUNICIPAL MEN'S STRIKES

(From a Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Aug. 20.

The labourers of the Roads Department of the Bandra Municipality are on strike, and say they are determined not to resume work unless their wages are increased from annas 12 to annas 14 per day. The Bandra roads are bad enough but what their condition will be without the attention of their caretakers, even for a short period, can be easily imagined.

A fortnight ago the lighters struck work and the Municipality employed their *bhungis* to carry out the lighters' duties, which they could not satisfactorily do. Moreover the bhungis were threatened with violence by the lighters and so the strike came to an end. The strikers succeeded in having their terms and conditions agreed to by the Municipality.

But of all the strikes that of the scavengers of the Conservancy Department was the most successful. They openly boasted that in spite of their being untouchables they did far more important work than either the Chief Officer or the Health Officer, and that the services of these officers could be dispensed with for weeks together whereas it was in the power of the scavangers to cause such transformation in the atmosphere of Bandra, only by a few days abstention from work, that the inhabitants would be necessarily compelled to evacuate the town to save themselves from disease and death. On two occasions the Municipality had to bow to the demands of the scavangers. Once they received Rs. 3 per head as grain allowance and about six months after that they got an increase of 20 per cent. in their wages. They are now again grumbling for they fail to see why their position should, in comparison with that of their brethern of the Conservancy Department in Bombay, be underestimated. This time they complain that they must have free housing accommodation as the Bombay bhungis have, otherwise they will have to resorth to their very efficacious remedy—a general strike.

POST FACILITIES AT MALVAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me a corner space in your esteemed paper?

Considering the enormous profit or Revenue the Government draw from the Postal Department year after year, one is at a loss to understand why there are such a number of grievances in some localities. In our own district the steamer communication is closed during the monsoon and one has to suffer every conceivable annoyance on account of unaccountable delays in the delivery of letters, newspaper etc. The Postal rates have been enhanced during the war but the facilities of communication, as far as we are concerned have been increased in inverse proportion. This reflects but poor credit on the authorities. Will they now keep mail tongas from Belgaum to Malwan and receive the public of south Konkan of their long standing grievance?—yours, etc.

Malvan, August 16.

M. P. KULKARNI.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee, 5-10 p.m.

Mails for Laurenco Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. Surat via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

Farewell party to the Hon. Mr. A. A. Visram, Sir C. Jehangir Public Hall, Mayo Road, 6-30 p.m.

Public Meeting of Citizens of Bombay, Gaiety Theatre Bori Bunder, 6 p.m. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, Sheriff of Bombay to preside.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.

H. B. Waring Company opens at the Excelsior Theatre in the "The Choice" 9-30 p.m.

Unveiling ceremony of Rev. Dr. Scott's portrait in Wilson College at 6-30 p.m.

Bakrid: Banks closed. (All Post Offices in Bombay working as on Sundays.)

Entertainment to the Hon. Mr. A. A. Visram by B. I. Colonial Merchants' Association at "Flowermead," Warden Road, 6-15 p.m

THURSDAY, Aug. 26.

Farewell entertainment to the Hon. Mr. A. A. Vishram of B. E. Africa at "Goolshan," Peddar Road, 6-15 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

IN MEMORIAM.

To-morrow being the 1st anniversary of the late Nicholas Francis Fonseca of Poinsar, there will be a Requiem High Mass at 7-30 a.m., at the Church of Our Lady of Remedios.

Friends and relations please accept this the only intimation.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

There will be a meeting of the Board on the 24th instant, at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

A Monthly Meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms, on Friday, the 27th August 1920 at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.).

CITY'S MORTALITY

The total mortality on the 23rd August was 113 as against a total of preceding day on the corresponding day of the last year. There were no details from cholera, plague or small-pox.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON CRICKET

A Public Lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the S. S. Union Dadar, in the Dadar English School Hall at 8 a.m. (S.T.) by Prof. D. B. Deodhar in English on Sunday the 29th inst. The subject is "The Game of Cricket".

C. K. P. LEAGUE CONDOLENCE MEETING

A condolence meeting of the C. K. P. League will be held on Tuesday, at 6 p.m. 24th August in the New English School, C. P. Tank to express regret at the sad loss of the great national hero Lok. Tilak, when Mr. V. G. Deshpande B.A., LL. B., will preside.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

On Saturday next at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), in the Union Hall, Chawpatty, a debate will take place, when Mr. Fareed H. Tyabjee will propose. "The modern mechanical inventions have promoted the welfare of mankind." Mr. Rafi Hydari will oppose. The debate is open to the public.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All Home Rule Volunteers are required to be present in uniform at 5 p.m. (S.T.) precisely for a Public Meeting to be held at Gaiety Thea re to-day under the Auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League to protest against the erection of a Slaughter House at Rosena (C. P.).

SIR P. C. ROY.

Dr. Sir P. C. Roy, with Dr. Meghnath Saha, D Sc., F.R.S., and several other students of the Calcutta Research Institute sailed for England yesterday by the s.s. Loyalty.

Dr. P. M. Sen, Messrs. U. P. Roy, P. G. Sen, K. M. Saha, B. M. Kushiari and a number of Bengali students were present at the Docks to see the party off.

"SHRIMATI-MANJARI."

The Dramatic performance of "Shrimati-Manjari," which was to have been staged last night at the Ballwala Grand Theatre in aid of the Tilak Memorial Fund, had to be postponed till next Monday owing to the death of the proprietor of the company. Tickets of yesterday's performance will hold good for next Monday.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCOAINE.

Before Mr. Dasoor, at the Girgaum Police Court, Excise Superintendent Hudson charged Pyarkhan Tugumkar Hussein a Pathan with the illicit possession of .32 grains of cocaine, valued at Rs. 186, found in the accused's room at Khe wadi, which was searched by Mr. Hudson, on Sunday, last, in consequence of certain information.

The accused who pleaded guilty was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200, or to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Friday, the 27th August 1920 at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

The folowing papers will be read at the meeting:—

1. "A Visit to Nasik on the opening day of the present Sinhasth pilgrimage." By Shamsul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.
2. "Some Hindi Folk-Songs from the District of Faran in North Bihar, Part I." By Sarat Chandra Mitra, Esq., M.A., B.L.

BANCO PARTY ULTRAMARINO.

A correspondent writes:—

A branch has been opened in this city of Banco Ultramarino. It is one of the financial institutions of Lisbon with branches all over the world, specially in New York, London and Paris. In Portugal it finances import and export trade very extensively. Banco Ultramarino is the same Bank for all the Portuguese Colonies, and for these it has the monopoly of note issue, both in escudos and sterling.

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ALL-INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the League will be held on SATURDAY, the 4th September, at 8 a.m. at the Reception Committee Hall, 10 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta. All members are cordially invited to attend.

JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU,
Jt. General Secretary.

Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi.
Bombay, 21-8-1920.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Purshotamda s S. Gandhi—Why should you imagine that the views of the correspondent represent the views of the community?

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, August 24, 1920.

THE CHALLENGE.

The text of the long-promised statement of the Governor of East Africa upon the claims of Indians in that Colony is now available and there is only one conclusion to be drawn from it. It is this that our countrymen have been most shamefully betrayed by His Majesty's Government, which in this case is represented by the Colonial Office headed by Lord Milner. The solemn pledge which His Majesty's representative in this country gave in January last that our countrymen's status in that Crown Colony shall in no way be inferior to that of other subjects of the Crown has been deliberately treated as a mere "scrap of paper." We say "deliberately", because Lord Milner and his colleagues in the Cabinet were fully aware of the Viceroy's pledge and took months to deliberate upon it. They were aware also of the state of feeling among Indians, both in East Africa and in this country, regarding the claims of our countrymen in the Colony. They had, also the advantage of receiving a fully representative deputation. And yet, they have chosen to repudiate the Viceroy's pledge, to break faith with Indians and to brand them with the mark of helotry. If His Majesty's own Government, deliberately and of a set purpose, choose to betray, in this wise, a portion of their own subjects, who represent 315 millions of citizens of the British Empire, what moral claim, we ask, will the King's flag have upon the loyalty and reverence of these subjects? That not only in East Africa but everywhere in the Empire, whether on India's own soil or in the Colonies, the path before Indians is being strewn with broken pledges and disappointed hopes, will be evident to anyone who casts a look around him. In Fiji, in Africa, in British Guiana, in Australia, nay even in Ceylon, the status of Indians is little removed from that of helots of the Empire. In India itself we have been faced with humiliations and indignities which have vainly cried for redress. The spirit of economic and militant Imperialism which has raised its head as a direct result of the last war is everywhere menacing the safety and progress of communities, small and big, which are of an inherently peaceful nature, whether such communities are living within or without the bounds of the sway of the Power or Powers concerned.

It is the same spirit—the spirit of racial aggrandisement—that is manifesting itself, whether in East Africa, Fiji, or South Africa—and, to no small degree, in India as well. As the "East Africa Chronicle" rightly says, by the declaration of policy made in Kenia Colony, the Colonial Office "sets up the interests of the white population of the British Empire in rivalry with or antagonism to those of the other nations of the Empire instead of forwarding a policy of one common interest for all: a policy of disintegration instead of one that shall cement the Empire into one all-pervading and indestructible power." If the "Empire-builders" of to-day reck not the consequences of their immoral and disastrous policy, India owes a duty to herself, which she cannot disregard. India must, and is determined to, fight for the safety and honour of her own children, regardless of how that struggle might affect the fancied "vested interests" of other members of the Commonwealth. British statesmen of to-day are demonstrating by their deeds that no faith can be put in their pledged words. For the sake of the honour of her own children as well as in the interests of political righteousness, India must fight to the bitter end for the rights of her sons abroad. How has Indias' claim to equality of status in Kenia Colony been recognised? Not in one single direction in which it could have been met have the Colonial Office and the Government of Kenia Colony yielded to Indians their just rights. Though Indians number nearly five times the white population of the Colony, though they have made the Colony what it is, they have been allotted two seats in the Legislative Council, while the whites enjoy the right of sending fifteen members. What influence will these two Indians wield in the Council against the fifteen White representatives? It is the mockery of a franchise that has been conferred on Indians and our countrymen will be perfectly justified in boycotting the Council altogether. As regards municipal franchise, the Governor holds out the hope that "similar arrangements" will be made and he will "make recommendations to the Secretary of State on the best method of applying this measure." How did Sir F. Northey fail to make these recommendations to Lord Milner when he was in London on this very mission? Was he not aware of the Indian demand for equality of franchise? Or is this only a dodge to put off the "evil day" as long as possible?

But even more galling are the restrictions on the acquisiaion of land by Indians and their segregation on racial lines—restrictions, which the declaration deliberately says are to be perpetuated. The plea of "administrative convenience" in the case of the former and of "social convenience" in the case of the latter will deceive nobody, since whatever "convenience" there is in the arrangement is all on one side, namely, that of the whites, while all the "inconvenience" falls to the lot of the Indians. The principle of segregation is to be adhered to not only in regard to residential areas, but also, as Sir E. Northey assures Indians, in regard to commercia areas, "whenever practical." Indians are, in this manner, to be smoked out like rats from the Kenia Colony, so that the whites who came in later might be left in undisturbed possession of all the fruits of the land! "Increased educational facilities" are promised to Indians, but what these will exactly be remains to be seen. The bar against Indian medical practitioners is to be retained, so also the segregation on the railways. Finally there is the assurance that the grossly insulting remarks in the report of the Economic Commission, to which objection has been taken by Indians, do not represent the views of the Government, but there is not the least expression of regret for the insult offered to Indians. Such is the tenor of the declaration of the Kenia Government. Indians, whether here or in that colony, cannot but regard it as profoundly disappointing and insulting to their citizenship under the British flag. The whites of the Colony have thrown a challenge to the whole Indian nation which it must, in justice to itself, take up. Mr. Andrews has shown that there is no resource but that of retaliation left to India under the circumstances. It is for our countrymen to devise measures to teach the Kenia Colony to respect Indian manhood and Indian citizenship. Will the Government of India stand up, as did Lord Hardinge on a famous occasion, for India's honour and self-respect?

GENERAL RAWLINSON.

The announcement that General Lord Rawlinson will succeed General Monro as Commander-in-Chief in India will be received with satisfaction in this country. Though it is full three decades since General Rawlinson severed his official connection with India and has since only occasionally visited this country, his parts and brilliant services in the Soudan, the Boer War and lastly in the great war are too well-known in India for any one to doubt his fitness for the post which he has now been called upon to occupy. In the great Allied counter-offensive against the Germans in the latter half of 1918, which resulted in the final breakdown of the enemy's forces, no more brilliant generalship was shown on either side than that of General Rawlinson. The appointment of such a soldier and organiser as General Rawlinson is, is bound to be popular with all shades of opinion in India. There is, moreover, one outstanding advantage to be derived from the present selection. Being entirely detached from the controversies centering round the organisation of the Indian Army, he is likely to bring impartial judgment to bear on the problems facing the Army in India. As a member of the Army Council, he must have had a hand in dealing with the recommendations of the Esher Committee and India looks to him to breathe a new spirit, entirely free from racial bias, into the whole organisation of the Indian Army. That a complete overhauling of the machinery is needed has been amply demonstrated by the bungling that has been going on in the military headquarters in India ever since the Mesopotamia disaster. If the reputation of the Indian Army is not to be lost entirely, radical changes are imperatively necessary and if General Rawlinson can evolve order and efficiency out of the present chaos and ineptitude he will earn the gratitude of the whole country and the Empire.

JOBBERY.

If it is true, as reported by a Madras journal, that Sir Alexander Cardew, an ex-member of the Madras Excutive Council, has been selected for the post of Director of the Tata Institute of Science at Bangalore, no more scandalous abuse of a solemn trust could have been perpetrated. This Civilian out of job has as good a qualifiaation for the post as the man-in-the-moon. We have carefully looked into the past career of Sir Alexander to see if he has any leanings towards scientific studies or has made any original contribution to scientific research, but the only contribution he has made up to now, beyond his official duties, has been the edition of "10 volumes of Madras records of the 18th century". Even as a Civilian, his fields of activities had nothing to do with the pursuit of scientific research. He was Inspector-General of Prisons for seven years, then Collector of Madras and Chairman of the Harbour Board. Prior to his elevation to the Executive Membership in 1914, he was Secretary first of the Legislative and Educational Departments and then of the Revenue Department. That a retired official with these antecedents should be appointed to be the head of the premier scientific institute of this country on which lakhs have been expended, is little short of a national calamity. It desecrates the memory of the princely patriot who lavished his hard-earned wealth on it with the hope of raising a truly noble Temple of Science. It is true, all these years, in the hands of the effete officialdom which has little taste for scientific pursuits, the Institute has remained a white elephant and no more. While Indian talent is rusting for want of facilities—witness the struggles of Dr. Bose and Ray and their disciples—the splendidly equipped laboratories at Bangalore turn out work, which will not be valued at even a twentieth of the amount lavished on the Institute. It is stated that the appointment has been made on the strength of the majority of votes of the European members, for two Indian members of the Board of Trustees are understood to have proposed that the new incumbent should be a distinguished scientist able to supervise the work of the English Professors of Chemistry, besides possessing administrative capacity. They suggested that Sir J. F. Thorpe, D. Sc., F. R. S., Professor of Organic Chemistry, Imperial College of Science and Technology and late Chairman of Chemical Designs Committee, Ministry of Munitions, should be appointed to the post on Rs. 5,000 per mensem. But, as we have said, the European majority have preferred the Civilian, Sir Alexander Cardew. They have also reduced the pay of the post to Rs. 1,500—an act of economy which contrasts glaringly with their career of reckless extravagance all along! It is stated that the appointment has yet to go to the Viceroy for final sanction. It remains to be seen whether Lord Chelmsford displays a greater sense of responsibility than his countrymen at Bangalore.

Notes of the Day.

The Polish War Continues.

What is the significance of the latest news about Russia? It is reported on the one hand that Russo-Polish peace pourparlers are being conducted at Minsk. On the other hand news of a great Polish victory over the Reds is flashed across the wires with all the accompanying phrases of jubilation. At the same time it is mentioned that the French General Staff is backing Pilsudski, who still appears to be in charge of the Polish army, with technical advice; and it may be taken for granted that France is doing everything in her power to furnish a certain amount of material aid as well to the beaten armies of Poland. To what end? No one can tell—except the gamblers of fortune and the dice-throwers of the New Militarism. Meanwhile it is necessary to take the news that filters through, with a grain of salt. Rumours of the annihilation of six Bolshevist divisions according to "Le Matin" and three, according to a Berlin report, in the course of a single Polish victory are like all rumours. At this rate probably the whole of Russia will be decimated within a few weeks—only in the ingenious brains of journalists.

The Minsk Conference.

But while the war-fever is again at high temperature the Bolshevis's seem to be dictating their terms to the Polish plenipotentiaries and demanding the formation of a workers' militia for Poland! This stray bit of information deserved better treatment at the hands of Reuter; and we could have well spared a few Polish victories for more news about the second session of the Minsk Peace Conference. The Bolshevis's are apparently demanding guarantees against unprovoked assaults upon their peace—and they know that their best guarantee lies in the armed strength of the Polish proletariat. Moreover an armed proletariat is not only a strong protection against the rapacity of the Polish barons but contains within it the seeds of a Communist revolution. If the Poles accept this condition they may as well wash their hands at once of the rule of the barons and the bourgeoisie. The Bolshevists are playing for high stakes and the supporters of the Poles should know that a dozen victories are of but small worth compared to the magnitude of the issues involved in this demand of an armed Polish proletariat. But Reuter is silent and is concerned merely with the report that London circles fear the Polish plenipotentiaries are not aware of Polish victories. Do they want a sliding-scale peace? They were too frightened to demand it when it a boot appeared to be on the other foot. The Anti-Russians grasp at each straw in their despair instead of facing the inevitable with courage and honesty—even if it be the courage of despair and the honesty of opportunism.

Persia.

If the "Times" report is true, then sanity is indeed, dawning in the counsels of British statesmen. According to the journal, the British (troops) are withdrawing from Meshed and returning to India, while the British members of the Anglo-Persian Military Commission, excepting one, have bidden farewell to Teheran. This means, we suppose, the end of the Churchillian adventure in Persia—one of the several mad ones of which he has been guilty ever since he assumed the reins of the War Office. The Anglo-Persian Agreement also, we suppose, is as dead as Queen Anne. It is evident that the Curzon diplomacy counted without the host in trying to impose this one-sided Agreement on Persia If Persia, instead of being an independent nation, had been involved in the war on the side of the "enemy," it is certain that the independence of her people would not have been worth the purchase of a square yard of land. Fortunately, she has escaped the enforced tutelage of a Mandatory Power and can kick her heels as she feels inclined to do. An attempt was made, however, to woe her—rather more violently than was comfortable to her. But the seductions of proffered friendship and financial subsidies have failed to win her affections; for there are rival suitors pressing their claims with equal persistence—attentions which Britain is obviously unable to prevent. The end of this whole serio-comic diplomatic episode has been that Britain is now glad to wash her hands of the deal. Persia has saved herself by taking a greater interest in the League of Nations than her own sponsors, who admitted her into the League pretended to do.

To-day's Meeting.

We have to draw attention to the meeting of the citizens of Bombay which will be held this evening at Gaiety Theatre to consider the question of the export and the indiscriminate slaughter of useful cattle, and the dearth of pasturage and fodder and also to protest against the proposed erection of a slaughter-house at Ratona for commercial purposes. The preservation of cattle is one of the most urgent economic questions that face the country to-day. And it is time the public demanded a declaration of policy on the matter from the Government. The Hon. Mr. Sarma, questioned on the subejct, asked for notice. We trust the question will now be immediately taken up by some non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Post Office Economy.

A sidelight on the "economic" ways of the Postal Department is thrown by a correspondent, whose communication is published elsewhere. We do not know if the removal of the Girgaum Post office from its present premises is necessitated by peremptory circumstances, but if it is, some more suitable site must be found for it than the one "on a secluded road in Khetwadi," which, according to the correspondent, the authorities have in view. There is need of a large post office to meet the growing requiremen's of the population of Girgaum, Girgaum Back Road, Sandhurst Road, Charni Road, Lamington Road, Khetwadi and Grant Road localities. The existing Chowpatty, Grant Road, Thakurdwad and Girgaum Post offices are both too small and situated too far away to be convenient. If the Girgaum Post Office is to be shifted from its present premises it should be located at some central place near the junction of the Girgaum Back Road and Charni Road, or the Portuguese Church or on the Sandhurst Road. The existing smaller post offices should, of course, be retained.

LORD MILNER ON EAST AFRICA.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

III.*

Lord Milner's statement about the Indian franchise in East Africa, though far from satisfactory, did not completely close the door to any hope of amelioration in the future. Lord Milner stated, that he did not see why Indians should not have to vote at some future date. This, combined with the clear and definite pronouncement of the Government of India,—repeated in their communiqué concerning the interview of the East African Indian merchants with the Viceroy,—makes the situation far from desperate. The great danger lies, as I pointed out, in the European legislators in East Africa fortifying themselves against the future, during the present session of the Legislative Assembly, in which Europeans have all the power and Indians have practically none.

The Segregation of Indians.

But there is an immediate danger, even more pressing than this franchise obstruction, upon which Lord Milner has no hopeful advice,—nay, far worse than that, upon which Lord Milner himself has taken an obstructionist attitude. This is "Segregation."

What is Segregation ?

Let me explain very exactly what "Segregation" means. It is really the "Ghetto" policy of the middle ages against the Jews, revived in modern times against Indians.

In medieval Europe, the Jews were hated and despised: their morals were regarded as being low and degraded: they were not "Christians", and all the forces of bigotry were stirred up against them: they were unclean,—at least, so their Christian neighbours asserted. Therefore, on all these moral and sanitary grounds, they were segregated. In each town, a quarter was assigned to them, called the "Jewish Quarter." They were not allowed to build outside this quarter, which went by the name of "Jewery."

The Indian "Ghetto" in Africa.

In the Transvaal, I have lived for a short time in just such an Indian "Ghetto." This was among the Boers. In Pretoria, early in the year 1914, Mr. Gandhi and I stayed together in the house of Mr. Pillay, in the Indian Ghetto of Pretoria. I visited it again on my recent visit and renewed my old acquaintance with its residents. The dangers of such segregation of a voiceless, voteless, franchiseless, community in a special quarter or location are obvious. They have no redress whatsoever. The municipal rates and taxes are naturally (human selfishness being what it is) diverted to the quarters of the town which have a voice and a municipal franchise. The moment one crosses the borderline of the Indian "location" in Pretoria the road is all in ruts and holes; there is little or no lighting; no watering of the pavements; no conservancy worth mentioning, etc., etc. All this inevitably leads to filth and insanitation. And when (to begin with) the Indian settlers themselves have bad sanitary habits, the final result may be left to the imagination.

Still further, the location or Ghetto is almost certain to become too small (as population increases) and it cannot be extended. Indeed, the area, already too small, is certain to be made still smaller by the encroachment of those who have all the power in their own hands. This factor must lead to congestion of population and overcrowding,—indeed, to all that make inevitable a 'slum' condition of life.

The Indian Slums in East Africa.

Owing to this congestion and lack of sanitation, (combined with previous insanitary habits) there can be no gainsaying the fact that "slum" conditions have supervened in almost every city in East Africa, where Indians are settled in large numbers. But while it must be frankly and openly confessed, that one of the reasons of this has been the bad sanitary training of Indians, which they have brought with them from India, yet this initial factor has been increased out of all reckoning by Government's own segregating actions. In my first article of this short series, I have given the case of Mr. Amin of Kampala, in Uganda, how he was forced to pay 300 rupees a month (instead of 60 rupees) for his house rent, solely because of the congested state of the Indian quarter or location, in which he was obliged, against his will, to live. That story about Mr. Amin will show the difficulties under which Indians are obliged to carry on their daily work. With Mr. Amin, there was the possibility of making a fair income at the Bar,—but think of the condition of poor and labouring Indians, when they have to pay 15 rupees a month for a single room in a corrugated iron tenement! It is this kind of thing, which makes segregation so hateful!

Lord Milner Deceived.

Lord Milner states that there is no segregation in East Africa. I have shown how absurd that remark, it. But in his last sentence, he goes further into detail and tells us that the greatest scientific expert has been summoned out to East Africa to give advice to Government and has reported entirely in favour of separate quarters for Indians "on sanitary grounds." This is segregation, pure and simple.

Just where Lord Milner has been deceived is very important to note: for it explains much of the secret diplomacy which is going

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles appeared on August 10, and 20.

POLES CAPTURE BRESTLITOVSK.

RED ARMY CUT IN HALF.

MINSK CONFERENCE.

DEMANDS OF CONTRACTING PARTIES.

SEPARATE PEACE WITH UKRAINE URGED.

POLES CAPTURE BRESTLITOVSK.

BOLSHEVIK FORCES RETREATING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Aug. 23.

Warsaw.—An official communiqué says that the Poles have reached the left bank of the Bug below Brestlitovsk. Their right wing has reached the southern forts of Brestlitovsk. Bolshevik field forces are reported to be retreating in the most disorderly fashion and communications with the garrison have been practically cut on all sides.

Berlin.—A telegram from Warsaw says that Poles have captured Brestlitovsk. The telegram adds that three Bolshevist divisionss have been annihilated in the operations around Warsaw.

CAPTURE OF BRESTLITOVSK CONFIRMED.

SIX RED DIVISIONS SURROUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 10-15 a.m., Aug. 23.

Paris.—The "Matin" confirming the Polish capture of Brestlitovsk states that six Red divisions representing between 30,000 and 40,000 men have been surrounded between Siedlce and Brestlitovsk. The Bolshevik headquarters have been transferred to Smolensk.

POLISH MOVEMENT IN UPPER SILESIA.

SOVIET REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED AT VELBERT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Aug. 23.

Telegrams regarding the reported Polish movement in Upper Silesia are obscure, but it seems clear that there is no question of the Polish troops being involved, but of irregular bands which according to Berlin advices have occupied a number of villages around Kattowitz. The Security Police have made an urgent request for reinforcements. It is stated that most of the mines in the district have stopped work and the miners are striking.

Meanwhile from the other side of Germany it is reported that a Soviet Republic has been proclaimed at Veldert in Rhenish Prussia. It is stated from Dusseldorf that insurgents have occupied the Town Hall at Veidert and that the Reichsbank has been forced to hand over a million marks. The movement is believed to be Communist in origin.

COLLAPSE OF SOVIET REPUBLIC AT VELBERT.

TWENTY COMMUNIST LEADERS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TEEEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Aug. 23.

Berlin.—A telegram from Dusseldorf says that the Soviet Republic at Velpert terminated to-day after a brief career. According to the report sent to the Government, the Essen Security Police entered the town and arrested twenty Communist leaders. It is reported from Luebeck that the dock labourers refuse to load the thousand tons of munitions, which it is officially declared are destined for the East Prussian Reichswehr.

The town of Bogutschuetz in Upper Silesia is declared to be in Polish hands. A Berlin newspaper states that six British warships, including two cruisers and also one French cruiser are at Danzig.

POLISH ACCOUNT OF SILESIAN DISTURBANCES.

GERMAN MOB RUSH ALLIED TROOP TRAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 23.

The Polish account of the disturbances in Silesia reports that a train transporting Bri-

(Continued on next page.)

THE MINSK CONFERENCE.

DEMANDS OF CONTRACTING PARTIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 10-15 a.m., Aug. 23.

A Moscow wireless to-day reporting a second session of the Minsk Conference says that the Poles read a declaration demanding complete and inviolable independence and no interference with internal affairs. Danishevsky then read the Russian terms which included a demand for the establishment of a militia of workers which should be armed by the Russian and Ukrainian Governments. Danishevsky proposed that the Polish Delegation should obtain a supplementary authorisation to negotiate peace with the Ukraine, which he said was an independent Republic allied with Russia.

The belief is expressed here that the Polish delegates at Minsk have been prevented from communicating with Warsaw and vice versa, and are therefore ignorant of Polish victories.

BREAKDOWN OF BOLSHEVIK OPERATIONS.

WRANGEL'S SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Aug. 23.

Constantinople.—Bolshevik operations on the right bank of the Dnieper have broken down. The Reds crossed the river and advanced on Perekop with the object of surrounding General Wrangel's right, but General Wrangel counter-attacking recaptured Alevaki and threw the enemy back across the river. The Reds have evacuated Kekhovka leaving much booty.

RUSSIANS EVACUATE SOLDAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Aug. 23.

Berlin.—Before evacuating Soldau, the Russians requested the German troops to support them in the defence of the town. The request was refused.

RUSSIAN TRORPS CROSS GERMAN FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 23.

Berlin.—According to the "Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung" the Russian troops have crossed the German frontier at various points, for example, at Janovo where a Brigade Staff, ten officers and ten men entered German territory. The disarming and interning of such troops is proceeding without incident.

GERMAN PROTEST AGAINST ALLIES' SUSPICIONS

NEUTRALITY OF INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 10-15 a.m., Aug. 23.

Berlin.—The Government is preparing a Note protesting against the Allies' suspicions that the Government was involved in the Kattowitz disorders and demanding that the Inter-Allied Commission in Upper Silesia shall strictly carry out the task confided to it by the Peace Treaty without showing partiality to the Poles.

POLISH ENTRY INTO KATTOWITZ CONTRADICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 10-15 a.m., Aug. 23.

Berlin.—There is no truth in the report which was circulated yesterday that the Poles had entered Kattowitz.

MORE SINN FEIN MURDERS.

FOUR POLICE OFFICERS SHOT DEAD.

A COASTGUARD STATION BURNT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Aug. 23.

There have been a series of attacks during the week-end on the police in Ireland. District Inspector Swanzy was shot dead at Lisburn Ulster when leaving the church, by five men who escaped in a motor car. Inspector Swanzy was stationed at Cork and his name was frequently mentioned at the inquest on Lord Mayor MacCurtain.

Sergeant Craddock in Dublin, Sergeant Maunsell at Macroom and Constable O'Hanlon in a street at Kilrush, were all shot dead during the night of the 21st.

Armed and masked men burned down the Brown Head Coastguard Station in Ireland at midnight of the 20th and took off all the stores.

NEW C-IN-C FOR INDIA.

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL RAWLINSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 23.

It is announced that General T. Rawlinson will succeed General Sir C. C. Monro as Commander-in-Chief in India.

Henry Seymour Rawlinson was born in 1864. He entered the 60th K. R. Rifles in 1884; was an A.-D.-C. to Sir Frederick Roberts; Commander-in-Chief in India in 1887; served with the Mounted Infantry in the Burma Campaign (medal and clasp); resigned A.-D.-C.-ship and returned to England in 1889 and entered the Staff College in 1892; was exchanged into the Coldstream Guards in 1892. He served in Soudan Campaign as D.A.A.G. to Lord Kitchener in 1898. He served war in S. Africa (two medals and eight clasps). He served in the European War, 1914-1918. He commanded the 2nd Brigade, Aldershot, in 1907-09. He is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour and possesses Order of Danillo (Montenegro), 1st Class 1917

MESSRS GANDHI AND SHAUKAT ALI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

Messrs. Gandhi and Shaukat Ali returned here to-day after their tour in the province.

EGYPTIAN INDEPENDENCE.

RECOGNISED BY BRITAIN.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE TO BE SIGNED.

DRAFT TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 10-30 a.m. Aug. 24.
LONDON, Aug. 22.

"The Times" to-day, publishes a summary of the agreement reached in London between the Milner Mission and the Egyptian Mission headed by Zaghlul Pasha, whereby Britain recognises the independence of Egypt and guarantees Egypt's integrity against outside aggression and Egypt recognises Britain's privileged position in the Valley of Nile and agrees in case of war to give Britain every facility for access to the Egyptian territory.

Britain maintains garrison in the canal zone, most probably based on Kantara.

Egypt regains control of her foreign relations subject to her not making treaties at variance with the British policy and she will have a right to have her own diplomatic representatives abroad.

Capitulations will be abolished.

Veto on legislation affecting foreigners will be vested in the High Commissioner.

Advisorships to different Ministries will be abolished but a British official will be appointed to take over and carry out the operations of the Public Debt Commission. Another official will look after legislation affecting foreigners and advice of these officials will be available for the Egyptian Government.

The rights of the British officials will be safeguarded. Any dispensed with or wishing to resign will be generously compensated. All British officials retained or appointed in future will be responsible to the Egyptian heads of respective departments.

The final agreement which will be negotiated between the representatives of the two Governments will be submitted to the British and Egyptian Parliaments and probably latter will be asked to pass an organic law embodying the new agreement and laying down the future constitution and relative responsibilities of the Ministers and Sovereign.

Final details will be worked out in the Treaty of Alliance, which will be negotiated as soon as the Egyptian Mission report that the local opinion in Egypt favours agreement on these lines.

PROVISIONAL SYRIAN GOVERNMENT.

PREMIER ASSASSINATED AT DAMASCUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 10-15 a.m., Aug. 23.

Paris.—A telegram from Haifa states that the Premier of the Provisional Syrian Government and another Minister have been assassinated at Damascus.

DETAILS OF THE ASSASSINATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 23.

Paris.—It appears that the Syrian Ministers who were assassinated were in a train bound for Doraa when they were attacked by armed bands. The Premier and the President of the Council of State and two Senegalese soldiers were killed and their luggage and mails were pilfered. The train eventually reached Haifa.

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

TO APPROPRIATE £700,000 FOR VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Aug. 23.

The National Relief Fund has decided to appropriate £700,000 sterling towards meeting the outstanding liabilities of the voluntary hospitals in the United Kingdom incurred as the result of the war. The fund will be wound up shortly.

SITUATION QUIETER IN MESPOT.

ARAB ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 23.

Bagdad, Aug. 22nd.—The Sikhs operating near Hillah have been engaged by the Arabs who were repulsed with heavy loss. Enemy concentrations at Bakuba have been effectively dealt with. Trains are running regularly to Hillah, Shargat and Kut. All is quiet on the Tigris from Bagdad to Mosul.

INDIANS IN KENIA COLONY.

BETRAYAL BY COLONIAL OFFICE.

SEGREGATION AND RESTRICTION ON LAND ACQUISITION.

STATEMENT OF POLICY.

The following is the statement of policy upon the claims of Indians in Kenia Colony, announced by General Sir Edward Northey, Governor, on August 9th, 1920. Sir Edward made the statement in the offices of the Nairobi Indian Association, where he met by appointment the Standing Committee of the East Africa Indian National Congress. The statement ran as follows:—

The following decisions of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of Indian policy in East Africa have been arrived at after frequent discussion with the Governor of Uganda and myself and after His Lordship had received a deputation introduced to him by Lord Islington which included Indian representatives sent from East Africa.

His Lordship gave very careful consideration to these important questions as he was desirous of securing a practicable adjustment of the situation.

FRANCHISE.

The Indian community have expressed the wish to have equal rights with the European settlers in regard to representation in the Legislative Council of the Colony, that is to say, that their representatives on the Council should be elected instead of nominated and that the method of election should be the same as that recently introduced for European representatives. Lord Islington, in introducing the deputation to which we have already referred stated that he realised that a solution of the present difficulties could not be found in granting the franchise to Indians in the Colony generally on the same basis as to the Europeans. The Secretary of State shares this opinion. He had hitherto held the view that having regard to the small proportion of the Indian community who could be regarded as qualified to exercise a franchise, the time had not come for basing the representation of Indians in the Colony on the elective principle. He is, however, now impressed by the representations which have been made to him both by the Indian representatives from East Africa and by the Secretary of State for India as to the importance which is attached by the Indians to the election of their Members. The Secretary of State has therefore decided that arrangements shall be made for the election of two Indian Members of the Legislative Council on a special franchise the details of which will in the first place be worked out locally. The qualifications for franchise proposed by Mr. Phadke in the resolution which he placed before the Legislative Council may serve as a basis for discussion, but it will be necessary for candidates for election as representatives of the Indian community on the Legislative Council to have the additional qualifications of speaking and writing in the English language.

ELECTIVE REPRESENTATION.

It will follow as a result of elective representation of Indians on the Legislative Council that similar arrangements must be made in connection with Municipal Councils. I shall make recommendations to the Secretary of State on the best method of applying this measure.

As regards Indian immigration into East Africa, the Secretary of State could not countenance any restrictions which would place natives of India at a disadvantages as compared with other immigrants. Subject to the Immigration Ordinances in force in the Colony, which are of general application, there must be no bar to the immigration of Indians.

The removal of the restriction on the acquisition by Indians of agricultural land in the highlands of the Colony of Kenya has been strongly urged. The Earl of Elgin, when Secretary of State for the Colonies informed the Governor that it was not consonant with the views of His Majesty's Government to impose a legal restriction on any particular section of the community in regard to the acquisition of land, but that as a matter of administrative convenience grants of land in the upland areas of the Protectorate should not be made to Indians. The ground for this decision was that the area of agricultural land in the Colony suitable for European settlement is limited. This decision has been affirmed by Secretaries of State subsequently and Lord Milner does not feel that he would be justified in reversing it. It is clear that if the limited area on which alone European Settlers can live were thrown open to the competition of Asiatic who are physically fitted to settle in other areas from which Europeans are by nature excluded, there would be, taking the Colony as a whole, a virtual discrimination in favour of Asiatic as against European settlement. The Secretary of State does not regard the Indian claim on this point as just or reasonable. On the other hand, he is anxious that reasonable opportunity should be afforded for Indians to acquire agricultural land and he has asked me to investigate the possibility of setting apart for that purpose areas of adequate extent and good quality which could be made available without infringement of native rights. I have already made certain recommendations on this point but a fuller investigation is necessary before they can be accepted as definite.

RACE-SEGREGATION.

Much attention has been directed to the policy which for convenience may be called "race-segregation". This policy has given offence in the Indian community, but I feel sure that they are under a misapprehension in the matter. There is no question here of discrimination against the Indians. In this case, as in that of land settlement, Lord Milner has no wish to sacrifice Indian to European interests. But he is convinced that as long as the Indians are fairly dealt with in the selection of sites, the principle that in the laying out of townships in tropical Africa separate areas should be allotted to different races is not only from the sanitary point of view but also on the grounds of social convenience, the right principle, best for all races, European, Indian or native. This principle will therefore be adhered to in residential areas and whenever practicable, in commercial areas also.

If this principle is to be effectively carried out it necessarily follows that, as a general rule, no transfer of land either by way of ownership or mortgage between Europeans and Asiatics in townships should be allowed. There may, no doubt, be exceptional cases, in which it would be unjust or inadvisable to forbid such transfer but these can be met by leaving discretion to the Governor-in-Council to give sanction when some special reason can be shown. Similarly, when township plots are put up to auction, Europeans will not be allowed to bid for plots in the Asiatic quarter or Asiatics to bid for plots in the European quarter.

In the memorial dated March 22nd 1919 from British Indian subjects in East Africa to the Viceroy of India a request is made for increased educational facilities. It is eminently desirable that educational facilities should be improved for all classes in the Colony; the Government has increased materially during the last few years the provision made for education; but, owing to the lack of funds, progress has not been so rapid as I could have wished. The question of increasing these facilities has engaged the attention of a Commission of Inquiry whose recommendations I hope will shortly be put into force: due consideration will be given to the claims of the Indian community in this respect.

MEDICAL AND LEGAL PRACTICE.

The question of medical and legal practice in the Colony is raised in the same memorial. The position in regard to medical practice is determined by the Medical Practitioners and Dentist's Ordinance, 1910, which was sanctioned after consultation with the General Council of Medical Education and Registration and the British Medical Association. The greatest care is taken by the General Council in considering any medical diploma brought before them and there is no reason to doubt that the holder of any diploma which is a guarantee of fitness to practice would be declared by the Council to be eligible for registration in the United Kingdom. The existing Ordinance already provides for the practice of systems of therapeutics according to Native Indian or other Asiatic method by persons recognised by the community to which they belong to be duly trained in such practice and Lord Milner is not therefore disposed to suggest any amendment of the Ordinance.

As regards legal practice, under the rules of Court locally in force, persons are admitted to practice who have been admitted to practice in some other part of the Empire, a provision not less liberal than that which obtains in most Colonies and Protectorates. The Secretary of State sees no objection to arrangements being made for the High Court in East Africa to admit to practice an applicant who has obtained the necessary qualifications for admission in India or any other part of the Empire but has not yet been actually admitted to practice in that country, if it is only a matter of formalty or the payment of a fee which is delaying such admission. Apart from this His Lordship sees no reason to suggest an alteration in the existing rules.

A further complaint made by the memorialists is that Indians have not the privilege of trial by jury. Steps will be taken to introduce experimentally trial by jury for Indians as soon as possible.

RESERVED COMPARTMENTS.

A further point on which complaints have been made is the arrangements as to accommodation on the Uganda Railway trains and steamers. I understand that there is no discrimination between races on the steamers or in the first class compartment on the Railway but that at present the custom is to lable a certain number of second-class compartments "Europeans only" and certain others "Non-Europeans only." The Secretary of States for Colonies sees no sufficient reason for departing from the present arrangements, except that some second-class compartments now reserved for Non-Europeans should be labelled "Asiatics only." This will be done.

Certain statements and allegations contained in the report of the Economic Commission

(Continued on next page.)

THE TURKISH NATION.

WANTS HONOURABLE PEACE.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL'S APPEAL.

The following is the note sent to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of all countries by the President of the Turkish National Government at Angora.

April 30 1920.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to convey to your Excellency's exalted notice that in consequence of the unjust and unjustifiable occupation of the city of Constantinople by the Allied forces, the Ottoman nation, considering its Khalifa as well as its Government a prisoner, decided to summon a Supreme National Assembly and for this purpose held elections on a large scale. The Supreme National Assembly in its opening session of the 23rd April, 1920, has decided by a solemn vote to take into its hands the present and future destinies of the fatherland so long as the Khalifa-Sultan and the immortal city remain under foreign domination and occupation.

The Supreme National Assembly has honoured me with the charge of conveying to your Excellency's notice the emphatic protest of its members against this arbitrary act, contrary to the stipulations of the Armistice, which has once more confirmed the Ottoman nation in its pessimism with regard to the outcome of the decisions of the Peace Conference. The Parliament, a sacred sanctuary and recognised as such by all civilised nations, was violated in full session; the representatives of the Turkish nation were dragged out of the bosom of the Chamber by English police, as malefactors, in spite of the strong protests of the Chamber; Senators, Deputies, Generals and Men of Letters were arrested in their houses, handcuffed and deported; and finally our official and private establishments were occupied by the force of bayonets on the sole basis of the right of the strongest.

The Ottoman People, having witnessed the violation of all its rights and the blow inflicted on its sovereignty has, by the order of its representatives assembled at Angora, elected an Executive Committee from amongst the Assembly which has as a consequence taken the government of the country into its own hands.

In submitting what has preceded to your Excellency, I have the honour to communicate to you the demands of the nation formulated and adopted in the session of April 29, 1920.

1. Constantinople, the seat of the Khilafat-Sultanate, as well as the government of Constantinople, is considered, by the Ottoman Nation, as captive in the hands of the Allies and consequently the orders and *fetwas* emanating from the occupied Constantinople cannot posses any legal or religious validity and all engagements entered into by the so-called government of Constantinople are considered by the Nation as *null* and *void*.

2. The Ottoman Nation, in spite of its coolness and moderation, is resolved to defend its sacred and innumerable sacred rights as a free and independent nation and declares its desire for the conclusion of an equitable and honourable peace; it will, however, not recognise, in any but its proper envoys, the right to enter into any agreements in its name and on its account.

3. The Christian elements among the Ottomans as well as the foreign elements established in the country remain under the protection of the Nation, nevertheless they ought to undertake nothing prejudicial to the general interests of the country.

In the hope of a favourable reception of the just claims of the Ottoman Nation, I pray your Excellency to accept the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honour to be your Excellency's most humble and devoted servant.

In the name of the Supreme Ottoman National Assembly and by order of its President,

MOUSTAFA KEMAL,

—"Muslim Outlook."

HARD LOT OF TEACHERS.

"To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The hard lot of teachers—the poor pay they get and the variuos consequent sufferings they have to undergo are well-known. Better prospects and conditions have been long promised by the higher authorities C. P. and Berar, but fulfilment of the same is yet awaited, though distress is every day growing. The Teachers' Association Akola in its meeting of the 18th instant, passed therefore the following, resolutions which the president was requested and authorised to forward by wire to the Viceroy and the Local Administration. I shall feel highly obliged by your kindly giving publication to this in your esteemed paper.

Resolutions wired to the Viceroy:

"Teachers' Association, Akola, Berar, prayed Local Administration on 18th February 1920, to grant substantial and immediate increase in pay and local allowance to relieve acute distress. Prayers without securing relief so long. Higher salaries augmented further while middle class starving without adequate income. Request hastening relief to save desperate situation."

Resolution wired to the Chief Commissioner and the Director of Public Instruction, C. P. and Berar:

"Teachers Association Akola pray attention to their telegram of 15th February 1920. Patience tired, Discontent growing with distress. Request sanction of increased salaries as promised from 1st December 1919, before 15th September 1920, latest."—Yours, etc.

T. L. KULKARNI,
Secretary,
Teachers' Association, Akola, Berar.
Aug. 20.

"MODEL SLAUGHTER HOUSE"!

SIR F. SLY EXPLAINS

PROJECTED TANNERY AT RATONA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 23.

The Council session opened to-day with the taking of the oath of allegiance by the Chief Secretary Mr. Nelson and the Officiating Director of Public Instruction Mr. Ewans.

The Hon Sir Frank Sly referred to the two resolutions which were passed unanimously at the last council session, one tending the loyal homage to his Majesty for his gracious Proclamation and the other expressing thankfulness to the Secretary of State for India and British Cabinet for having placed the new Government of India Act on the statue book. These resolutions were only communicated to his Majesty's Government through the proper channel, to which his Majesty has now sent a reply that he had received the message with much appreciation. A similar reply had been received from the Secretary of State for India about the Government of India Act.

The interpellations were 311 in number. With regard to the question of building a slaughter house at Ratona at Public expense to be run in connection with Messrs. Devenport and Co.'s projected tannery, Sir Frank Sly stated that there was considerable misapprehension on the subject. The Government desires to emphasise the fact that this slaughter house is a model public slaughter house built to replace the inhumane and insanitary ones hitherto existing. There is no question of increasing the number of animals slaughtered or of granting a monopoly to the company. No person is obliged to bring any animal for slaughter, no guarantee is given to the Company that the number of animals presented for slaughter will be as great as in the existing slaughter houses etc. Had Messrs. Devenport and Co. not undertaken to erect the buildings at Government expense and run a slaughter house as its agents, Government would have had to build it itself as the present conditions under which slaughtering is conducted are such that they could not be allowed to continue.

THE BUDGET.

After the questions and answers were over the Hon. Mr. Gowan presented and explained the budget for 1920-21. The Proposed provincial contribution to the Government of India during the current year was 22 lakhs. The Hon. Mr. Gowan explained that even under the new scheme the financial position of the Province was satisfactory. Consideration of the select committee's report in the Local Self-Government Bill 1919 was then taken up for discussion. There were 27 amendments to the Local Self-Government Bill. The Bill as amended was passed. The final report of the Select Committee on the C. P. Village Panchayat Bill was taken up for consideration. There are 39 amendments to the Bill and they are being considered.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE AT RATONA.

PROTEST BY LAHORE CITIZENS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 23.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Lahore under the auspices of the Home Rule League was held at Bradlaugh Hall to protest against the proposed construction of a big slaughterhouse at Saugor in the Central Provinces. Resolutions were passed placing on record their strong and indignant protest against the opening of the proposed slaughter house at Ratona, near Saugor, in the Central Provinces at the expense of the Government involving the slaughter of a large number of cattle and the grant by the Government of large areas of public land and other facilities uncalled for and calculated to wound the religious susceptibilities of loyal subjects of the King.

COLOMBO BANKS.

DECIDE TO CALL IN OVERDRAFTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 21.

As result of the failure of a well known Colombo business firm, the local banks, according to the "Ceylon Observer", have decided to call in overdrafts in certain cases and not to issue further overdrafts except on very best authority. The object of this step is, it is said, to gauge the stability of business firms which had dealings with them.

COLOMBO MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 21.

Three parcels of copra arrived at Grandpass yesterday. The parcels remained unsold, the bid of 101 being considered unsatisfactory. Business was done in the fort at 102. The price of desiccated nuts is on the wing. Business is done at 26 cents a lb as against 21 recently.

Mr. Venkatrao Vaikunth Wagh, B.A., LL.B., First Class Sub-Judge, Karwar, who shortly retires, is going to stand as a candidate for the ensuing elections to the provincial Council from the Kanara District.

LORD MILNER ON EAST AFRICA.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Continued from page 8.)

on all the while in East Africa, where Indians are so hated. What happened was this. Let me explain.

The East African Government got out, from the Liverpool Tropical School of Medicine, a great sanitary and plague expert, named Professor Simpson. He was taken round entirely by Europeans; he met almost none but Europeans: he was feted everywhere by Europeans: he was inoculated and infested from the very first with the East African European point of view—and then he writes his Report!

The European Bacillus.

Is it to be wondered at, if, after all this he makes his Report not merely a guide to sanitation, but also a Political Pamphlet, which can be exploited for political purposes? If he takes entirely the Epropean view?

I will quote only one extract from his Report. It might be easily multiplied by others equally political in their bias.—He writes as follows:—

"Unless measures of the kind I have indicated be taken for Nairobi, *it will lose the opportunity of becoming mainly a European town, which, as a centre of a European district of the highlands* of East Africa, and as a capital of the country, it by right and destiny ought to posess."

What It All Means.

What does this all mean? In plain language, the Indians came first and occupied the business centre of the town of Nairobi. The Post Office, the Banks, the Railway Station, etc., are all close to the offices and shops and stores now occupied by Indians. To the Europeans, this has (for a long time past) been a regular 'Naboth's Vineyard,' a daily object to be coveted. It is true, that they have plenty of room for themselves near to the Indian centre; but it is equally true that the Indian centre is most coveted of all.

What could be easier then, than to complain of bad Indian sanitation and to suggest to Professor Simpson, that the whole of the Indian shops and houses should be shifted, for sanitary purposes, *across the river right away from the centre of the town, and that the Europeans should occupy this very valuable Indian centre*? From the European point of view, this sanitary argument is thus put forward to cover a most shameless act of covetousness, which is likely to end, unless checked, in robbery. The pity is, that they have evidently deceived Lord Milner himself. For he appears to be prepared to do whatever the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Simpson, of Liverpool, recommends.

A Saving Suggestion.

Fortunately Lord Milner has not given way, as yet, without any reservation. He has made a saving suggestion, which ought to be taken up immediately. It is this,—that a Representation should be sent out from India to see that justice is done and that only sanitary reasons are brought into the question.

If a Representative, who can be independent of the very strongest and subtlest European influences can go out, I have no question in my own mind,—from what I have seen, that he will bring back this verdict: that the true way forward in East Africa is by the strict enforcement of the Public Health Act and by the grant of full municipal franchise to Indians, not the way of segregation or wholesale transportation of Indians to less valuable sites on the specious plea of sanitary requirement.

MRS. BESANT IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

Mrs. Beasant who has arrived here will pay a short visit to Benares at the conclusion of which she intends to return to Calcutta to attend the Special Session of the Congress.

LOK. TILAK'S POSTHUMOUS AFFAIRS.

"KESARI" AND "MAHRATTA" A PUBLIC TRUST.

The "Mahratta" writes:

For the information of the late Lokamanya Tilak's friends and sympathisers, we are glad to be able to announce that his posthumous affairs have all been pretty satisfactorily settled. Lok. Tilak did not apparently expect to have to pass away so soon; and he did not therefore make a later will and testament than the one he made at Colombo on the 5th of April 1918. This will and testament, however, was left uncancelled, and afforded a sufficient basis to its executors to carry out his wishes, though in certain matters the position had undergone a certain change in the meanwhile. Lok. Tilak has by this will bequeathed "Kesari" press, and the newspapers the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" as a 'public trust,' giving it as a special direction that all these must be located on their present premises and shall never be removed outside; and also that the spirit and the policy of the papers must remain unchanged. The "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" could now be handed over intact as a going concern without charges of maintenance for his two sons who have been separately provided for from his savings and other property. To confirm and reinforce their father's testament and to secure fulfilment of his wishes, the two sons have also executed a trust deed for the whole property of the "Kesari" and the "Maratha" in favour of Mr. N. C. Kelkar the Editor of the "Kesari" and Mr. D. V. Vidwans. Mr. Tilak's nephew, who has managed the whole concern in its non-editorial relations for the last twenty-four years with conspicuous ability, devotion and success. Provision has been made for succession to the present trustees when necessary, and also for a permanent board of arbitration consisting of Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. Tilak's two sons-in-law viz., Mr. V. G. Ketkara, B.A., L.L.B., and Dr. S. M. Sane, M.A., B.S.C., Ph. D. It should also be stated that provision has been made for the sons of Lok. Tilak joining the staff of the papers when they qualify themselves for their duties; and it is hoped that they will duly enter upon a public career and take up the flag which their illustrious heroic father kept flying all his life and left as a beacon of hope to the Nationalist party to cheer them up even after his demise. The above named trustees of the "Kesari—Mahratta" Institution have accepted their onerous responsibility as a loyal duty to their departed chief.

PRINCIPLE OF NON-COOPERATION,

ADOPTED BY C. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 23.

A meeting of C. P. Provincial Congress Committee was held last evening to consider and advance opinion on Mr. Gandhi's non-co-operation and his programme. After prolonged discussion a resolution expressing its deliberate conviction that non-co-operation is the only effective, legitimate, and constitutional, method of agitation left for working out the destinies of India was proposed by Mr. N. R. Kelkar and carried by a majority. The programme was also discussed at great length, but before coming to any definite conclusion the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday next.

KHILAFAT SPECIAL.

A Khilafat Special, carrying Delegates to the Special Congress, the Khilafat Conference and the Muslim League at Calcutta will start on the 31st instant one hour after the Calcutta Mail. Delegates intending to travel by this Special are requested to apply to the Central Khilafat Committee, Maher Mansion, Mount Road, Mazagaon by the 28th instant at the latest. The rates of the Railway fare for the said Special are:—

(a) Rs. 52-10-6 for Second Class; and (b) Rs. 22-9-6 for Third Class.

GENERAL SIR HENRY RAWLINSON

Who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India.

ADDRESS TO PIR MOTAMIAN SAHIB OF MANGROL.

PANDIT MALAVIA'S ADVICE TO HINDUS AND MOSLEMS

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Sunday last at 6 p.m., at the Madhav Baug under the joint auspices of the Bombay Cow Protection Society and the Bombay Humanitarian League to present an address and two gold medals to Pir Motamian Saheb of Mangrol, in recognition of the services rendered by him in the cause of cow protection. The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia was voted to the chair.

Mr. Mansukhlal Ravajibhai Meheta and Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavati spoke in eulogistic terms of the services rendered by the Pir Sahib to the cause of cow protection.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas then read the address which, with two gold medals from the above socities, was presented to the Pir Sahib by the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malavia amidst loud cheers

Pir Motamian Sahib replying to the address thanked the audience for the hohour done to him in recognition of what little service he had been able to render in the cause of cow protection. He said there were many well to do Hindu gentlemen in Bombay who had motor garrages at their buildings and bungalows, but had no stable for cows. It was their duty to provide for cow stables. He advised each and every family to keep at least one cow and thus to do their part in the cause of cow protection. Those who could not afford to keep cows here should make arrangements with their relatives to keep cows in their native place. The Pir said he was a fakir and so he could not keep gold medals with him and therefore returned the gold medals to the Societies assuring them that he would continue his services in the cause of cow protection throughout his whole life. (Applause.)

HON. PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIA'S ADVICE.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia speaking in Hindi said, that our Mahomedan brethren have won the love of their Hindu brethren, and strengthened the tie of Hindu-Moslem unity by their resolve to stop cow-sacrifice. He hoped all the Mahomedans of India would follow the example of the Pir Sahib and would do their bit in building one nation of the country. He advised Hindus to request and persuade the Mahomedans not to kill cows, but, in case they did not comply with their request or persuasion, they should never use violence. He advised both the communities to maintain love and harmony between themselves and respect each other's religious feelings. In conclusion, he thanked the Pir Sahib for his valuable services to the cause of cow protection and hoped that his efforts would bear fruit. (Applause.)

INDIANS IN KENIA COLONY.

(Continued from previous page.)

of Inquiry with regard to Indian in East Africa have provoked strong protests. The Secretary of State was glad to have the opportunity of informing the deputation which he received in London that these expressions of opinion do not in any way represent the views either of His Majesty's Government or of himself and that in examining these various questions of policy affecting the Indian community in East Africa, His Lordship dissociates himself altogether from those parts of the report. I need hardly say that the views expressed in the Commission's report on this matter do not represent the views either of myself or of the Government of the Colony of Kenya.

DISCUSSION WITH CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A brief private discussion followed but was postponed to enable Sir E. Northey to attend the Convention of Association.

His Excellency mentioned that the policy will be applicable to the whole of Eastern Africa.

Though he had discretion in the matter of mixed areas he was not prepared to use it in favour of the coming sale of Nairobi Town plots.

After the departure of the Governor the Congress Standing Committee discussed the announcement in private. We understand they decided that the decisions were "most unsatisfactory to the Asian Community," and they will take immediate steps to obtain the feelings of the communities in Eastern Africa.

His Excellency had said Lord Milner asked Indians to accept this decision and not to agitate but in the Standing Committee's opinion the Colonial Secretary was driving Indians to agitation. The segregation of races, they agreed, was at the root of all their difficulties.

PORT TRUST BILL.

VETOED BY VICEROY?

The "New Times" writes:—

The Viceroy has done well to veto the Bombay Government's proposal to erect Port Trust Hotels in Bombay for the benefit of 'home' passengers. The proposal had been stoutly opposed by Indian members and was carried only by his Excellency's casting vote. The arguments advanced by official protagonists of the Bill were unconvincing. If there is absence of hotel accommodation for Europeans and Europeanised Indians in Bombay, it is not for a semi-official body like the Port Trust, to erect hotels. Thousands of Indian passengers visit Bombay every day and are inconvenienced by the terrible congestion in Indian hotels but we have not heard of any official proposing to start Port Trust, Government or Municipal hotels for Indians in the city. The Hon. Mr. G. Curtis said during the debate that they could not see any difference between the Dharmashala at Ratnagiri and a hotel at the Mole. The difference is this:—a Dharamshala does not cost more than a few thousands of rupees; but the Port Trust Hotel was to cost 50 lakhs. The principle involved in the controversy was:—Should a Port Trust undertake the business of running hotels which are generally considered to be outside its legitimate sphere of work? The Viceroy has vetoed the Bill on the ground that it met with strong opposition. Years ago, Lord Morley said if a Bill was so hotly contested as to have almost all the non-official members ranged against it, it should be dropped entirely. Lord Morley's wise words should be marked, noted and inwardly digested by officials in this country.

LATEST CABLES.

IRISH POLICE MURDERS.

65 SINCE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 0.30 a.m. Aug. 24.

Altogether seven policemen were murdered in Ireland over the week-end, making a total of sixty-five since the beginning of the year.

The assassins of Dist. Inspector Swanzy were armed with service rifles. The bystanders, who tried to arrest them, had a narrow escape. Swanby was walking with his mother and sister, but fell at the first shot. His body was then riddled with bullets. The angry crowds later looted and burned several Catholic buildings, despite the efforts of the police and Ulster Volunteers.

SITUATION IN MESPOT.

PILGRIM TRAFFIC TO SHIAH SHRINES STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 0.30 a.m. Aug. 24.

A Teheran message to "The Times" says that the pilgrim traffic to the Shiah shrines in Mesopotamia has been stopped and all British military and civil travellers who have left Teheran for Mesopotamia during the last three weeks, are detained in camp at Kerind on the Persian side of the frontier. It is evident that fairly large reinforcements will be required to restore communications.

Khanikan and Kizilrobat have been pillaged by Arab mobs.

POLES CAPTURE BRESTLITOVSK

(Continued from previous page.)

tish and French officers and soldiers and food supplies to Memel was attacked on arriving at Pila by a mob of two or three thousand Germans, who rushed on the soldiers and robbed them of their watches, rings and valuables, and detained fifteen French soldiers as hostages. The train was composed of thirty-five cars, but the Germans only returned seven empty wagons to the Allied Mission having pilfered all food and uniforms.

FURTHER ADVANCE BY POLES

RED ARMY CUT IN HALF.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 23.

Further great advance by the Poles is indicated by Reuter's Berlin correspondent who states that the Poles have reached Mlawa, sixty miles north of Warsaw. From Mlawa, the line runs northward to Przasnysz and southward to Ostrolenken on the Naref.

Portions of the Fourth Red Army continue to enter the German territory and 1,500 have already been disarmed. The Polish centre is approaching the railway from Ostrolenka to Bialystock and has crossed the river near Briansk, eight miles north-east of Warsaw. The Poles have now cut the Red Army in half and are concentrating upon capturing the Red forces in the Danzig corridor. Great booty has been seized.

POLES CONCENTRATING IN DANZIG.

OPERATIONS RESTRICTED TO TWO EXTREMITIES.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Aug. 23

Warsaw.—The Poles have reached the river Bug capturing great booty and cutting Bolshevik forces in half. The Poles are now concentrating upon capture of Red forces in the Danzig corridor. The fact that operations are now localised to the two extremities of the line demonstrates the importance of Polish victory.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Their Excellencies attended Parade Service at All Saint's Church, Kirkee on the morning of Sunday, teh 22nd August.

Their Excellencies accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary, Captain A. K. MacEwan, Military Secretary, Captain C. Brooke-Short and Captain C. J. Brigg, Aides-de-Camp returned from Tour on Saturday morning.

His Excellency received a visit from His Holiness Sardar Sayedna Taher Saifuddin, High Priest of the Bohras at Government House on Saturday morning and returned the visit the same afternoon.

Her Excellency held a meeting of the Children's Guild Service at Government House on Saturday morning.

Captain E. J. Headlam, Major Ralph Givn, Lt-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Tudor-Owen, Mr. E. J. Bunbury and Mr A. F. Hood have arrived at the Government House on Saturday.

There was a Dinner Party at the Government House on Saturday.

THE LATE MR. TILAK.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

The following estimates of the late Mr. Tilak's life and career appeared in mail week in British Press:—

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN"

The most distinguished of modern Indian statesmen, G. K. Gokhale, was accustomed to say that his rival and polar opposite, whose stormy career has just come to an end, was the kind of man who, in the days before British rule, would have carved out an Indian kingdom for himself. The observation, certainly not unjustified was meant to imply that British India, as organised and governed in our time, did not provide for such a man as B. G. Tilak the chance of a wholesome and satisfying career. Anglo-India regarded Tilak as a terrible creature, an influence purely evil. And so he was—if we accept the bureaucratic view, now slowly giving way, that agitation is sedition and Indian Nationalism in itself a crime. As to Tilak's extraordinary personal gifts there was never any question. He had, it is true, neither eloquence nor the instinct for public affairs. He was an agitator, and he became a frustrate and implacable spirit. But—and here is the essential point—he had the power of moving masses of men and of inspiring a fanatical devotion. Whenever he was pressed for a statement of his political creed he insisted that he asked nothing for India beyond autonomy: he did not want to cut the British connection. In that he was probably sincere. But as the maker and chief exponent of Indian extremism he was, for the British official class, simply unmanageable. They had no way of dealing with him—except by a series of prosecutions, either vexatious or destructive It is impossible now to say whether, if the Government of Bombay at the end of the last century had been wiser. Tilak might have been transformed into a constitutional reformer. But we may assuredly say that if Gokhale and Tilak had been co-workers instead of enemies in spirit and method the cause of Indian reform would long ago have been won. To-day the official world is made aware, by the popular demonstrations which have accompanied the passing of a man of genius, how great is the gulf which divides our governing system from the soul of the Indian people.

INSPIRER OF NASCENT NATIONALISM.

Another estimate in the same paper says:

By the death of Mr. B. G. Tilak, the Indian Nationalist movement loses a leader who, for fully forty years, has occupied a position and wielded a power without parallel in modern India. Considered either as an individual or an influence, he was extraordinary; a phenomenon perhaps not to be accurately judged by European standards.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was about 65 years of age. He was a Mahratta by race, a Brahmin by caste, a lawyer by profession; by original inclination, probably, a scholar. In early manhood he underwent an experience which undoubtedly gave his mind a twist against British rule; and from this came incalculable results. He was prosecuted by the Bombay Government for defaming the Diwan of Kolhapur, whom he accused of cruelty to the young rajah of the State. Tilak served the sentence of 100 days' imprisonment, and emerged an implacable enemy of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. He became the inspirer of the nascent Nationalist movement, which had its centre at Poona, and in the early eighties Tilak laid the foundation of his vast influence over Young India. It is probable that neither in India nor in any other country was a popular leader been more frequently in collision with the ruling power. In 1897, when Bombay was in a peculiarly inflammable condition by reason of the apparition of plague and famine. Tilak circulated a speech which was declared to be an incitement to violence. It was followed by the murder of two British officers at Poona. Tilak was prosecuted for sedition and condemned to eighteen months' imprisonment, of which he served a year. Not long afterwards the Bombay Government again indicted him, this time on a charge of maladministration of an estate held in trust. Condemned in a first trial, he was vindicated in the Appeal Court. The case was subject to interminable delays, and the circumstances altogether were such as to encourage the belief among his followers that the British Government had marked him for persecution. He was honoured by multitudes as a martyr, while the official class paid tribute to his power by exhibiting the frankest distrust of the man and all his ways.

TILAK AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Never in sympathy with the constitutional reformers of the National Congress, Tilak was the dominant force in the Extremist party at the end of the Curzon period, and his followers broke up the Congress assembly at Surat in 1907. Six months later the first bomb outrage occurred in Bengal. Tilak was prosecuted in respect of two articles in "Kesari" (his vernacular weekly). He was tried before a Parsee judge and a jury which contained only two members acquainted with Marathi the language of the articles. In his own defence he addressed the Court in a speech lasting six days, was convicted, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment, the whole of which he served at Mandalay, being released a few weeks before the outbreak of war.

Under pressure—and, as it was believed, in order to secure immunity from the attentions of the police—Tilak signed a confession of loyalty to the Government of India, and thereafter lived quietly at Poona until the advance of the Home Rule movement under Mrs Besant. He came out of his retirement, was once more prosecuted for his speeches, and bound over in sureties amounting to Rs 40,000. Meanwhile the old Brahmin, who had kept the strictest rule of his caste, was preparing to visit England, in order to prosecute an action for slander against Sir Valentine Chirol, on account of certain statements made in the volume on "Indian Unrest." The suit was unsuccessful. After being turned back at Colombo, he was allowed to proceed; and in London during last summer Tilak was to be seen constantly at Indian meetings and in the Committee-room of the House of Lords, where the joint Committee on the Montagu Reform Bill was taking evidence. Tilak himself was a member of the delegation appointed by the National Congress, no longer dominated by the Moderate Constitutionalists.

A MYSTERIOUS FIGURE.

Wearing the magenta turban of his race, he was a conspicuous figure, but, unlike his great rival and opponent, G. K. Gokhale, he was not endowed with any external attractions, and, in his last years at all events, he had no gift of public speech in English. It was difficult to connect this strange and broken old man with the magic and terror of his name in India. Among the Indian masses no contemporary leader has commanded one quarter of Tilak's influence, while there is nothing with which to compare the fierce devotion which he excited among sections of the educated class. None were indifferent to him. Either he was adored or else passionately opposed. The simplicity of his life and the generosity which throughout his arduous and harassed career he showed to students accounted for much of the admiration of the intellectuals. His Hindu orthodoxy, with the fact that he organised and personally shared in the religious festivals of the multitude, was the basis of the wiespread popular devotion which he commanded.

Tilak enjoyed a high esteem with the orthodox school of Sanskrit students. They held that, if his life had not been given to political agitation, he would have been in the front rank of Orientalists. In the interval between his second and third terms in prison he published a widely discussed book, "The Arctic Home of the Vedas," designed to prove, by astronomical and other internal evidence, that the Aryan migration began from a region within the Arctic Circle. He was proprietor-editor of two weeklies published at Poona—the "Mahratta" in English, and "Kesari" in Marathi.

"DAILY HERALD".

Among those who have voiced the desire of the Indian people for self-Government, Bal Gangadhar Tilak was perhaps the best-hated of our Anglo-Indian autocrats. He has been well known in England for many years as the leader of the Home Rule for India Movement. In India thousands do him reverence, because of the self-sacrifice he has shown in working for the freedom of his race and religion.

Tilak was born in July, 1856. He was a Brahmin, and the son of a schoolmaster.

In 1881 he founded two newspapers for the advocacy of Indian Home Rule, and later other newspapers under his control were published in various parts of India. The propaganda carried on in these publications drew upon him the disapproval of his British overlords, and, in consequence, he suffered two terms of imprisonment for sedition and a sentence of six years' deportation.

"INDIAN UNREST."

The bitterness of imperialist feeling against Tilak was strikingly shown by the comments in the Press after he had brought a libel action against Sir Valentine Chirol in January, 1919. In a book called "Indian Unrest," Chirol had hinted that Tilak had incited the Indians to murder Europeans during the terrible plague at Poona in 1897. The case occupied two months. It was conducted (in characteristic style) by Mr. Justice Darling. And Tilak lost.

Tilak declared that the Montagu Bill, granting a National Assembly to India, would fail because it did not grant to the Indian people the main requisite of responsible government—Executive control.

He announced his intention of continuing his agitation until India got complete Dominion Home Rule.

And he has established a movement which will continue, although he has not gained his end.

"DAILY NEWS".

The death of Mr. Tilak removes a striking and dominating figure from the politics of India. His career was one of extraordinary vicissitudes, and he was almost at all times under the suspicious regard of the Indian Government. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a Mahratta, a member of the brilliant race which was the last to hold extended sway in India before the advent of the British.

He was a Brahmin, a scholar, a lawyer, a leader of men a journalist, and in this country he was chiefly known as an "agitator."

In Western India his popularity was immense. For many years the natives worshipped him as a hero, and there is little doubt that he personally delighted in this position of distinction among the multitude. His influence was intensified by the fact that he was able to appeal equally to the voiceless common folk as their champion and to the educated classes from the political platform and through the columns of the two newspapers which he founded—the "Mahratta," published in English, and the "Kesari" published in the vernacular. It was his close association with these two journals that brought him into conflict with the criminal law.

IMPRISONMENT.

In 1897, following the murder of Mr. Rand, the Poona Plague Commissioner he was prosecuted for sedition and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. In June, 1908, he was again arrested on charges of publishing in the "Kasari" an article of a seditious character. The Court sentenced him to six years' banishment, which was afterwards commuted to simple imprisonment. The trial occasioned intense excitement in India, and the day following the conviction the bazaars of Bombay were closed as a sign of mourning.

He was released in 1914, and shortly after the outbreak of war, in spite of his Nationalist sympathies, he made a speech urging all Indians to sink their differences and support the Government. In 1916, however, he again came under the unfavourable notice of the authorities, and was bound over to be of good behaviour for a year—a decision which was reversed by the High Court.

Notwithstanding the distracting anxieties of his stormy political career, Tilak found time to make valuable use of his Sanskrit scholarship. His book on the origin of the Vedas is known to all competent students of the Indian sacred books.

"MORNING POST."

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak has been of late years the most influential man in Western India. In the lifetime of Mr. Gokhale that position was contested by the Moderate leader a man of higher intellectual gifts and of a wider outlook, but since the death of Mr. Gokhale Tilak held undisputed power over the Mahratta Brahmins, who enjoy an unquestioned sway, socially and politically, in the Bombay Presidency and the district adjoining. He was the idol of the younger generation, and all the College students on that side of India possessed a portrait of him among their private treasures. The position he had attained in this respect was singular considering that he appeared comparatively little in public. He was a vehement hater of the English Government and the English connection, but he preferred to carry on his opposition through journalism. He owned and inspired two newspapers which fomented racial ill-feeling with unrelaxing consistency, and Tilak twice paid the penalty for overstepping the bounds of criticism. On the first occasion he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment by the late Mr. Justice Strachey for inciting to sedition, and in 1908 to six years' transportation by a Parsee Judge, Mr. Justice Davar, for another incendiary article, commending the murder of two English ladies who had been blown up by an assassin's bomb. Tilak made other appearances in the law courts, his last being when he came to England in 1918 to prosecute Sir Valentine Chirol for having aspersed his character in a book published nine years before—a good instance of Hindu tenacity of a grievance and love of litigation. In spite of the strength of his anti-British convictions, Tilak was an ineffectual character. If one wants to work up a revolution it is a mistake to spend seven years of one's life in confinement for the sake of getting in a few newspaper prods. From any point of view his influence was an unwholesome one, and it achieved nothing for his own cause. But some of the evil he has done will no doubt live after him.

"DAILY MAIL."

Mr. Gangadhar Tilak, the "father of Indian unrest," had been a source of trouble to the Indian Government for over 30 years. He was leader of the Home Rule movement there, and his influence was always used against British rule. In 1897 he was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for causing disaffection among his Majesty's subjects. Six months of this was remitted. In 1908 he was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment for sedition.

"THE TIMES."

The death of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak removes the most dominant, subtle, and sinister figure in the cult of Indian Extremism, the arch-inspirer of the Indian political unrest of our time.

Tilak belonged to the small and gifted Brahman caste of Chitpavans, and was born at Ratnagiri, in the Bombay Konkan below the Western Ghats. His father, an officer in the Educational Service, sent him to the Deccan College, where he graduated with honours in 1876; thereafter studying law, he won the LL.B. degree in 1879.

In the following year he founded the two newspapers which have figured so largely in political ferment in Western India for more then a generation, the *Mahratte*, printed in English, and the vernacular *Kesari* (Lion). He owned and dominated these newspapers to the end of his life.

With ever-increasing bitterness against British rule and the Moderate politicians who stood for reasonable argument and social as well as political reform, Tilak deftly played on every string calculated to foment disaffection. Identifying himself with the bigots of Brahmanical orthodoxy, he bitterly resisted the Age of Consent Bill and denounced every Hindu who supported it as a renegade and a traitor. He appealed to popular supersitition in the Ganpati celebrations, with their threatrical performances and religious songs, in which the legends of Hindu mythology were exploited to stir up hatred against the foreigner. He appealed to racial fanaticism in the anti-cow-killing movement, directed against Moslem observances and to Mahratta sentiment in the cult which he introduced of Shivaji. In private and in public, through his speeches, his newspapers, and his sedulous intrigues, he skilfully worked upon the prejudices and passions of both the educated and the uneducated, and especially upon the crude enthusiasm of the young.

It was in the summer of 1897, when Western India lay under the shadow both of famine and plague, that Tilak's name first became familiar in this country. By this time he had been elected to the Bombay Legislature, and the local Government, disregarding contrary suggestions, gave their assent to the choice then required by law. He denounced the plague preventive regulation as tyrannical, and charged the Government with practising oppression. His violent printed attacks upon Mr. Rand, the Poona Plague Commissioner, were followed by the latter's assassination, together with a young officer who was with him driving home at night.

Through the persistent pressure brought upon the Government of Bombay by Mr. T. J Bennett, now M.P. for Sevenoaks, in his paper the *Times of India*, Tilak was prosecuted for sedition. He was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. He was released within a year under certain pledges of good behaviour which he failed to keep. He was now acclaimed by his followers as a "national" martyr and hero, and he took care to keep up the reputation.

CONDONING MURDER

A bitter opponent of such sane leaders as his brother caste man. Mr. Gokhale and Sir P. M. Mehta, he made vigorous and persistent attempts to secure control of the machinery of the Indian National Congress, and his failure was followed by the physical violence of his partisans which led to the Surat session in 1907 breaking up in disorder immediately it had assembled

In June of the following year Tilak was again arrested and tried on charges of publishing an article in the "Kesari" subtly commending the murder by bombing of two English ladies at Muzzafarpur in Bengal, whose carriage was mistaken for that of the District Magistrate. Tilak spoke in his own defence for 21½ hours, but was found guilty and sentenced by the Parsee Mr. Justice Davar to six years' transportation. afterwards commuted on account of age and health to simple imprisonment at Mandalay. Tilak was released in 1914, and on the outbreak of war signed a statement disclaiming hostility to the British Government and condemning acts of violence committed in different parts of India.

Tilak's subsequent conduct did not bear out the sincerity of these professions. In 1916 he was bound over to be of good behaviour for a year as a preventive of seditious agitation, but the High Court subsequently reversed the decision. This left him free to co-operate with Mrs. Besant in the Home Rule movement and to work by speech as well as pen for the absolute ascendancy which the Extremists soon secured in the National Congress as a prelude to his own domination there. At the crisis of the war, after the German successes in the spring of 1918, he made a speech of an anti-recruiting nature, which led to his being bound over not to deliver public speeches.

A FAMOUS TRIAL.

Tilak's baneful influence on Indian public life up to the end of the first decade of the century is nowhere diagnosed with surer touch and fuller knowledge than in Sir Valentine Chirol's "Indian Unrest" (Macmillian, 1910), reproducing articles in this journal. A year after release from his last imprisonment Tilak instituted a suit for defamation against Sir Valentine and his publishers, and adopted the singular course of beginning it in London, although the book was also published in India.

The field of investigation opened by the plaint was very wide, and Sir Valentine Chirol devoted himself for nearly four years to the preparation of the defence, spending much time in India for the purpose, and declining in the public interest overtures for a settlement. Tilak, who had never before been in England, came here in the autumn of 1918 to prosecute his case. The long-delayed trial took place before Mr. Justice Darling in February, 1919, and lasted 11 days. In all his tortuous career Tilak never showed to less intellectual advantage than in the prevaricating tone of his answers to Sir Edward Carson in cross-examination. His casuistry utterly failed to have the effect on the jury which he intended. The verdict for the defendants was the more convincing since the first chapter of the report of the Rowlatt Committee on revolutionary conspiracies is devoted to Tilak, and reaches the same conclusions as those set forth nine years earlier in "Indian Unrest" and the columns of "The Times."

After returning to India Tilak assailed his quondam associate, Mrs. Besant, with great bitterness for her guarded support of the Reform Bill as a substantial instalment of Home Rule. He was engaged towards the end in organizing his forces for securing for his section majorities in the newly reformed Legislatures, and issued flamboyant manifestoes marked by characteristic sophistries and evasions.

Tilak's recreation from journalism and revolutionary activity was the study of the Vedas, and in a book written in prison he propounded a new theory of their immemorial antiquity.

COMING ELECTIONS.

DEMOCRAT'S APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Th Honorary Secretaries of the Congress Democratic Party write:—

The Congress Democratic Party, has undertaken to organize the coming elections in Bombay and elsewhere. It is proposed to divide the Island of Bombay into something like 100 small circles each of which will be in charge of a small Committee. Those willing to offer their services as voluntary workers of the party should kindly communicate their names and addresses to Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar or Dr. D. D. Sathaye, 135, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

BORAH'S HIGH PRIEST.

EXCHANGE OF VISITS WITH SIR G. LLOYD.

POONA, Aug. 22.

In connection with the visit of the High Priest of the Borah community to Poona, official visits were exchanged between his Excellency Sir George Lloyd and Sardar Sayadna Taher Sanifuddin Sahib on Saturday. The visit of the High Priest came to a close to-day, when he left by a special train.

"Organise for Victory."

MR. BAPTISTA'S CALL.

The following programme of organisation has been issued by Mr. Joseph Baptista, President, Congress Democratic Party:—

Dear Comrades,

The sad and sudden death of our Guru is a National calamity occurring at the most critical moment of our movement. We had hoped that he would deliver us from British bondage as Moses delivered Israel from Egyptian bondage. But it has pleased God to summon him to Heaven just when the Promised Land was in sight. Inscrutable are the ways of Divine Providence. We dare not doubt the wisdom of God. But we cannot help feeling broken-hearted, downhearted and paralysed. Nowhere is this feeling more poignant than in Maharashtra. There is weeping and wailing in our camp in every tent. These tears of grief are the pearls of love we offer to our departed Guru. And yet Tilak himself would prefer deeds to tears. Throughout life he practised and preached the Gospel of Action according to the Bhagwat-Gita. His was a life of labour. He lived and died in harness. No doubt it was a labour of love, for he loved India more than life and liberty. Even on his deathbed he thought not of home and family, but of Home Rule and Motherland. A fortnight before he bid us good-bye his last words were:—

"Lives there a man with a soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own my Motherland."

Therefore, comrades, we must not sit in sorrow, but put our shoulders to the wheel. Let us follow in his footsteps, and carry forward the flag of freedom. The best tribute that we can pay to his memory is to emulate his example, and strive with might and main to achieve Swarajya—that sacred goal for which he made the supreme sacrifice. But we cannot get Swaraj or get rid of British bondage without a strenuous struggle. The pledges of Premiers recall only the fate of the Khalif. British sense of justice reminds us only of "the Error of Judgment" in the monstrous massacre of Jallianwalla. We must depend upon our people and wield our own weapons.

'Educate, Agitate, Organise."

The weapon forged for us by Tilak in his famous manifesto was "Educate, Agitate, Organise." Ten thousand men organised is worth ten millions unorganised. Tilak organised the Indian Home Rule League for the War of Liberation between India and Anglo-India. He was about to organise the Congress Democratic Party for a struggle for Power within the Reformed constitution. Victory at the polls for the Nationalists would make the Party His Majesty's Government for the transferred subjects and His Majesty's opposition for reserved subjects under the Diarchy. But this is attainable only under a well-organised and well-disciplined Party System. This Tilak saw with his usual political sagacity and therefore instituted the Congress Democratic Party. "Experience has, indeed, shown," wrote Lowell, "that Democracy in a great country, where the number of voters is necessarily large, involves the permanent existence of political parties; and it would not be hard to demonstrate that this must, in the nature of things, be the case" (Lowell on the Government of England, Vol. 1, P. 474). Parties have now become universal and are indispensable. Burke defined party as "a body of men united for promoting by their joint endeavours the national interest upon some particular principle in which they are all agreed." Lowell declares that "a party in modern Parliamentary Government would be more accurately defined as a body of men united by the intent of sustaining a common ministry." In practice it reduces itself into a body of men whose primary object is to win victories at the battles of the ballot for one's own political party. In this sense parties could not exist in India in the past. Strictly speaking it can exist now only for the ministry under the Diarchy. In England parties existed for centuries before the people were enfranchised. In the days of the rotten and pocket boroughs there was no scope for an electoral machinery. After the Reform Act of 1867 the machinery had to be invented. The famous Birmingham Caucus, the creation of W. Joseph Chamberlain was the first of its kind conceived upon the representative principle. It is the mother of all Liberal and Conservative Associations. But the great defect in their constitution is that the leaders are free lances. They claim the right of directing the policy of the party and selecting the measures for promoting national welfare and resent any efficient control by the rank and file of the party. This is of course intolerable in Modern Democracy. Tilak's solution for ensuring harmony is to make the leaders part and parcel of the machinery. Under his scheme the leaders would all be in the council. Unfortunately this cannot be guaranteed under the residential qualification now demanded by the Bombay Government, for a defeated leader cannot go to another constituency as in England. Sir George Lloyd's stubborn insistence upon residential qualification for candidates is rather incomprehensible.

Party-System.

The Party-System requires that there should be a local association in each electoral constituency followed by a federation of these associations. I would therefore earnestly urge the immediate formation of local associations to solidify our forces for the electoral campaign. These should be undertaken by Nationalist association and Home Rule branches working in co-operation. They would necessarily be self-constituted at first, but as it progresses it will develop into representative bodies. There should be as few rules as possible. Voters alone should be eligible for membership provided they subscribe to the principles propounded in Tilak's manifesto. Every member should be required to pay an annual subscription, which should be small in order to make it easy for every Nationalist voter to be a member. Those who have no vote, may be admitted as sympathisers whose influence would be utilised for preparing the ground for the extension of the franchise. Members must accept the decision of the majority. This is absolutely indispensable in the case of selection of candidates. Whatever his own predilection every member must vote for the selected candidate to avoid the disaster of a house divided against itself. Every member must undertake not to join any other political party or club and neither directly or indirectly promote the interests of other parties or candidates. These will suffice for the period of evolution; but a rigid discipline and faithful allegiance are imperative.

Every local association will no doubt consult the requirements of the constituency. What I propose for Bombay will illustrate what the structure should be.

For the purposes of the census, Bombay is divided into 32 Sections and 200 Circles each Section consisting of several circles differing in number and size.

I. Circle Committee.

I propose that the Circle should be the unit. In each Circle there should be a Circle Committee consisting of a Chairman, a Secretary and three or more members depending upon the number of voters in that Circle. This must be self-constituted provisionally, but next year they should be elected at the annual meeting of the members residing in that Circle. We have maps of each Circle and the Committee should obtain maps of their Circle for work in the Circle. The chief functions of the Circle Committee will be: (1) To register partisans on the Election Roll; (2) To confirm the faithful and to convert the doubtful; (3) To recruit members; (4) To popularise the principles of the Party by propaganda; (5) To canvass for the Party candidates and bring voters to the poll; (6) To elect representatives to the Sectional Committee and Local Association; and (7) To be the channel of communication between the Circle and Central bodies.

Sectrional and Executive Committee

The Sectional Committee should consist of a Chairman, a Secretary, and all the members of the Circle Committee. The Chairman and Secretary should be elected at a meeting of all the Circle Committee within the Section either from their own members or outsiders. The object of this Committee is to supervise the work of Circle Committees and bring about harmony in case of difference of opinion. Their duty would be to arouse enthusiasm within the Section and educate the people within the Section. It might also undertake in conjunction with the other Sections of the ward to which it belongs to organise itself for Municipal Elections. For this purpose these Committees should from time to time meet the Committees of other Sections and devise ways and means.

This would be the Association of the Constituency. The members of this Association would be all who join the Association direct or through the Circle Committee. Every members on the list of the Circle shall be a member of the Association and vice versa.

The Local Association shall have an Executive Committee and a General Committee.

The Executive Committee should consist of a President, two or more Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, one or more Secretaries, and 12 members. These should be elected at the annual meeting of the General Committee. The Members of the Council representing Bombay shall be ex-officio members of the Executive.

The General Committee.

The General Committee shall consist of 1000 members, composed as follows:—

(1) All members of the Executive Committee (20).
(2) All the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Sectional Committee (64).
(3) All the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Circle Committee (400).
(4) One other member elected by the Circle Committee (200).
(5) One non-voter elected by the Circle Committee (200). They shall not be enlisted to vote at the meetings of the General Committee. Their object is to ensure the sympathy of progressive residents of the Circle.
(6) The remaining numbers nominated by the Executive Committee of the Association by co-operation. This is intended to secure the co-operation of useful members, not elected in the aforesaid ways.

The most important function of the General Committee is the nomination of candidate or candidates for election to the Legislative council. Every candidate submitting himself for nomination by the Association must agree to abide by the decision of the General Committee. If accepted he will be supported by the Association; but if not accepted he will refrain from standing as candidate for Bombay. As Bombay is divided into two Constituencies, there will be two lists of the members of the General Committee, one for each Constituency viz., one for A C and D Wards; and one for B, E, F and A G Wards. The Members of the General Committee from

(Continued on next page.)

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

GUJERAT SOCIAL CONFERENCE

TILAK MEMORIAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 17.

The workers are busy preparing for the reception of the fourth Gujarat Political Conference. The various sub-committees have to put in a hard day's toil in order to cope with the demands made on them from various quarters. The number of delegates is expected to be so large that some workers have already grown apprehensive and begun to fear that their arrangements though begun on a large scale would prove insufficient. The decision of the Reception Committee in electing Mr. Abbas Tyebji that is already telegraphed, was unanimous. After the letters from the various persons whose names were suggested for the presidentship were read, the choice fell easily on Mr. Tyebji. It has evoked a general approval. Mr. Abbas Tyebji comes from the family of the famous Justice Badruddin Tyebji and has himself worked for a long time as the Judge of the Chief Court in Baroda. His sense of justice and fairplay are so well-known that all the parties can be assured of a fair hearing of their case in a conference over which he presides. Though a Muhhammadan he has not yet pledged himself to one side or the other in the Non-Co-operation movement. He has still kept an open mind. It was with some difficulty that he could be persuaded to accept the honour, but none doubts that his is the best choice that could be made in the present circumstances.

The Fourth Gujarat Social Conference

It is an indisputable fact that if India is not to lag behind in the march of civilisation, social and political reforms ought to go hand in hand. Though one or the other leader has kept himself away from one or the other movement, under some plausible excuses, this fact has gone unchallenged. A social conference is always an item in conjunction with the great political conferences in all the provinces. There was a doubt expressed in some quarters whether Ahmedabad would go in for one. But after all the Ahmedabad workers have bestirred themselves and have undertaken the task of organising one. The decision was not unanimous. Some felt that the social conference is always thrown into background by the political assemblies and so the significance of social reforms always suffer in the popular eye. But others were unwilling to let go the opportunity of instincting the masses who will be attached on the occasion. The educated few understand the value of reforms in the social life though all of them may fail to carry them out in practice. While opposite is the case with the masses who now have begun to get up from a torpor and shake ov their lethargy. A reception committee was formed under the presidentship of Mrs Vidyagavari Ramanbhai Nilkanth and the dates will be announced after consultation with the organisers of the Political Conference.

Tilak Memorial

Ahmedabad resolved last Sunday to erect a huge memorial to Lokmanya Tilak in the form of a large public hall and a library for study of politics in a public meeting held under the presidentship of Seth Chunilal Chinai. The idea took its origin with Mr. Dabholkar, one of the seniormost members of the local bar, who invited an informal meeting at his own house to consider the various suggestions. The scheme was finally decided and resolved to be placed before the general public. The cost estimated is seven lacs of rupees and it is sought to realise the sum from Ahmedabad which, looking to its thriving textile industry, can easily subscribe it. The need of a large public hall has long since been felt to be too imperative as the Premabhai Hall which is used at present for holding public meetings has been found to hardly satisfy the wants of the situation. Even before the scheme of a hall was many a time broached but it never met a ready acceptance. Now it has a fair chance of success and let it be hoped that the long-felt necessity will at last be met with.

Cricket in Ahmedabad

Ahmedabad with its money-making pursuits hardly finds time to devote to other necessary activities of life. Sports do not create any lively stir amidst its citizens. However the annual cricket fixtures of the local Athletic Association are the only source of enjoyment to the school-going public. But these too fail to achieve their objects. The want of sportsmanlike spirit is always evident in the matches that are played between schools. The match is usually lost with the toss. The losing party always remains on the alert to pick up a quarrel in order to bring about a draw if possible. Men far below the mark are selected as umpires so their decisions carry but little weight and are usually made into reasons for quarrels. Unseemly scenes take place on the play-ground and moral tone suffers in consequence. Instead of cultivating a spirit of fair competition which must be its objective, it always contributes to bickering between school and school. These are regrettable facts and the attention of the authorities is called to them by one who takes so much interest in the young and their concerns.

"ORGANISE FOR VICTORY."

(Continued from previous page.)

A, C. and D Wards will alone vote for the Selection of the candidates for that Constituency; and members from B, E, F and G Wards will vote for that constituency.

Mofussil and University

I believe the equivalents of the Circle, Section and City of Bombay in the mofussil would be the Talati's Circle, Taluka and District. For the University Constituency we must have a separate Central Association. But the work of registration, conversion and canvassing of Graduates must be undertaken by the Local Associations and their Taluka and Talati Committees.

The Provincial Federation.

The Provincial Federation shall consist of 1000 delegates. Each Constituency shall be entitled to send delegates in proportion to the member of electors to the Constituency. The voting strength of the delegates shall also be in proportion to the number of electors whatever be the number of delegates actually present at the meetings of the Federation. In order that the delegates may accurately represent the Constituency the delegates ought to be chosen to represent the majority and the minority in case of division of opinion in proportion to their numbers.

The Policy of the Party and the order or urgency of the measures shall be determined by the Federation. In order to prevent splits causing weakness it will be desirable to make ruler to ensure a substantial agreement in the party before any measure is adopted as a plank of the Party plat-form. Members would be free to carry on their propaganda to convert members to their views. But until a substantial agreement is obtained no measure should be made a plank of the Party platform or be entered in the Party's Programme.

The work of the Federation shall be conducted by the Executive of the Federation. The Executive shall be composed as follows:—

(1) The President of the Federation. The President shall be the Senior Minister if he is a member of the Party or the Leader of the Party in the Legislative Council. The President shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Executive.
(2) All the members of the Council who subscribe to the Party Principles including the Whip.
(3) Two Vice Presidents, one Treasurer, two Secretaries, and 12 members elected annually at the meeting of the Federation.

The chief work of the Executive Committee would be to collect funds for publishing pamphlets and leaflets to popularise the Party principles, arouse enthusiasm in the country, to keep in touch with opinion among partisans, to act as bureau of information and to keep legislative members well informed through the Whip's office of the swing of the pendulum.

Legislative Council.

The apex of the Party's political pyramid will be the Councillors. The Party members of the Legislative Council will elect their Leader. If the Party is in the majority the Leader will be or ought to be the Senior minister. No Party members of the Council should acept the ministerial appointment unless he commands the confidence of his Party. This is the best way to ensure satisfaction and the selection of representatives for the office by the Governor under the Reform Scheme. The Party will appoint its whip. In England the Whip of the Party in power and his staff is paid by Government, but not the Whip of the opposition. The Whip must have an office. The office of the Whip and the Executive of the Federation should be in the same premises connected with the Whip's office. There should be a Committee of Vigilance. This Committee should consist of the Whip, and the President, Treasurer and Secretaries of the Federation. The object is to keep the Party in Council well informed through the Whip of the opinion and feelings of the rank and file in the Province.

Habitation.

The Federation should have a Habitation in Bombay. I would suggest that the Tilak Memorial should take the form of this Habitation. The chief requirements would be a Debating Hall, a Library, office for the Executive and Central office of the Whip, Residence for mofussil members and the usual paraphernalia of a first class club. We can have Tilak's statue in the Memorial Hall.

It occurs to me that these are the lines on which we should organise the Congress Democratic Party established by Tilak. I do not pretend that these lines cannot be modified and improved. Discussion and suggestions will enable us eventually to evolve the most efficient and appropriate constitution. But at present we have no time to spare or lose. I shall therefore conclude by exhorting all Nationalists, Congressmen and Home Rulers to put their shoulders to the wheel without a moment's procrastination and devise the machinery for the coming Elections.

I remain,
Dear Comrades,
Yours fraternally,
JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the note in your "Kathiawad Letter," under the heading "Political Conference" published in this morning's issue of the "Chronicle," it seems necessary to dispel any misunderstanding likely to be created in the public mind. Your correspondent refers to a creed of the Conference, which in his opinion can only be formed by the Conference itself; I do not doubt that the Conference when it meets together will do well to form a conclusive creed of its own; what the promoter has now laid down is only a provisional creed, which in his opinion forms the aggregate of conditions essential for the very calling together of a Conference of the kind proposed. If the representations of Kathiawad in Conference assembled desire to extend their activities in other directions than those laid down in the promoters manifestoes, it will be for them to decide.

As regards the choice of the president, your correspondent need have no anxieties. The promoters' present work is only preliminary work which is most important as well as most difficult and will necessarily require confirmation by the Reception Committee. It is the desire and intention of the promoters to bring together of the "all forces of progress in the province," subject to the necessary limitations of the conditions of political work in the province as laid down by the promoter in his manifestoes.—Yours, etc.,

MANSUKHLAL R. MEHTA.

107 Dhanji Street,
Bombay, August, 20.

THE SPECIAL SESSION AND NON-COPERATION

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The importance of the approaching Special Session of the Indian National Congress cannot be too highly emphasised. The whole country is naturally seething with a real and high sense of indignation at the indifferent way in which it has been treated by the Government in such vital matters as the Punjab and the Khilafat; and it has to find out and settle for itself the course of conduct with the Government in future. The question of non-cooperation will be one of the principle questions—nay the main question that will be discussed and decided by our leaders in Calcutta in the first week of September. One of the most stalwart and influential bodies has unfortunately passed away at such a critical time, in the person of Lokmanya Tilak—who could have greatly assisted and facilitated the somewhat hard discussion which is sure to take place on the question of non-cooperation in the Special Congress. He could have easily carried the Congress with him by propounding the principles involved in his "Nationalist propaganda." When there was an urgent call of the nation upon his expression of what he meant by non-cooperation and how it was connected with the Reforms and their acceptance in December last when he was travelling to Amritsar to attend the last Congress, he had wired to say from a Station between Savai-Madhavpur and Bavana what he had meant. His policy had clearly been one of tit for tat. We are to cooperate with the Government which means, to that extent of which they would be ready to cooperate with the people.

The Punjab affair and the Khilafat affair are really the immediate guides which are to lead the people to a decision as regards their future behaviour with the Government. All country has clearly understood how these two affairs have been decided by the Government or for the matter of that, by the Imperial Government. There is no hope in the least that the Imperial Government will now change its decision with respect to these two touching matters, and we have all seen how hopelessly disappointing that decision is. The signing of the Turkish Treaty is now an established fact. It is to be seen how the Mussalmans not only in India but all over the world would receive that treaty and the future of Turkey which this treaty is to establish. It is also rumoured that the persons who signed the Treaty for Turkey are not the true representative of the Ottoman Empire and the step of signing has not been approved by the Young Turks who are practically the masters of the whole situation nor are the terms of the Turkish Treaty in any way modified.

Under these circumstances what is India going to do? The answer is a simple one and the people can easily understand it. The attitude of the Indian National Congress must be exactly adequate to the treatment which the country has received at the hands of the Powers that be. There is no doubt that the Congress will arrive at a satisfactory solution of the difficult problems which it has to discuss in the first week of September.—Yours, etc.

M. D. K.

NON. CO-OPERATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the list of those present at the reception given by the Hon. Mr. Shafi to meet their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford, I am surprised to find the names of the Hon. Mr. Khaparde and the Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar. The whole country has asked with one voice for the recall of Lord Chelmsford: he has failed to do justice to the Indian cause in the Punjab; he has let the culprits go scot free in spite of the despatch of the Secretary of State asking him to punish them; and how can any self-respecting Indian now have any social relations with him? Will Messrs. Khaparde and Rangaswami Iyengar publicly apologise for their mistake and satisfy.—Yours, etc.,

A "CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN" INDEED!

Bombay, Aug. 23.

"RUSTICATION OF TWO MEDICAL STUDENTS."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In your yesterday's paper "a correspondent" writing about the recent rustication of the two medical students ends his report by saying that some of the students behave very rudely towards the Indian Professors which is a pity.

I don't know what is the source of information of your correspondent, but let me assure you as a medical student that the medical students respect the Indian Professors in no way less than the European Professors. I want your correspondent to inquire what respect the medical students have for Drs. Dalal, Surveyor, Nadgir and Duggon. The last named doctor in his closing lecture of this term thanked the students for behaving most gentlemanly in his class during the whole of the term. It should be remembered that Dr. Duggon joined the College as Professor of Ophthalmology only in June last. Besides all the students are grieved because it is rumoured that Dr. Nadgir who has for the present gone on eight months furlough may not come back at the expiry of the furlough as he intends to start a hospital at Hubli.—Yours, etc.,

A MEDICAL STUDENT.

August 20.

"Protect Country's Cattle Wealth"

TO-DAY'S

PUBLIC MEETING

of the Citizens of Bombay

TO BE HELD AT

Gaiety Theatre, Bori Bunder, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

TO PROTEST

Against the Proposed Erection of a Slaughter House at Ratona (C.P.) and the Export and Slaughter of useful Cattle.

The Hon. Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKORDAS, C.I.E., M.B.E., Sheriff of Bombay, will preside.

SPEAKERS :—Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya, Messrs. J. B. Petit., M. R. Jayakar Joseph Baptista, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, J. J. Vimadalal, Mavji Govindji, Lallubhai Javeri and others.

REQUISITION.

We the undersigned, hereby convene a public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay on Tuesday, the 24th August, at 6 p.m., (S.T.) at the Gaiety Theatre (opposite Bori Bunder), Bombay.

(1) to consider the question of the export and the indiscriminate slaughter of useful cattle, and the dearth of pasturage and fodder, and

(2) to protest against the proposed erection of a slaughter-house at Ratona near Saugor (C. P) for the Central Provinces Tanning and Trading Company, Limited, with valuable concessions from the Central Provinces Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Purushottamdas Thakordas, C. I. E., M. B. E., Sheriff of Bombay, has kindly consented to preside.

THE MEETING IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
SEATS WILL BE RESERVED FOR LADIES.

Vithaldas D. Thakersey.
Jehangir B. Petit.
Mohomedbhai Karimbhai.
M. R. Jayakar.
Joseph Baptista.
Rameshwardas Birla.
Syed Abdullah Brelvi.
Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.
Lallubhai Samaldas.
Tribhuvandas Virjiwandas.
Lallubhai D. Jhaveri.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas.
Shantaram N. Dabholkar.
Gulabchand Devchand Jhaveri.
Ramnarain Harnandrai.
Kazi Kabbiruddin.
Harjiwan Valji.
Gokuldas Jivraj.
Gurmukhrai Sukhanand.
Velji Lakhamshi Napoo.
Motilal Mulji.
Ramchand Hargowind.
D. Chaman Lal.
A. A. Peerbhoy.
Chatarbhuj K. Shroff.
K. J. Jilimoria.
Burjorji F. Bharucha.
Revashankar Jagjiwan.
Kallianrai G. Ghoda.
Narhar V. Dhavale.
N. B. Vibhakar.
K. J. B. Wadia.
R. K. Prabhu.
Sarupchand Hukamchand.
Narottam Morarji Gokuldas.
H. E. Bryning.
V. P. Vaidya.
Popat Prabhuram Vaidya.
Chunilal V. Mehta.
Rustam N. Vatchagandhy.
Manmohandas Ramji.
Govindlal Shivlal Motilal.
Sundardas Narandas.
Hansraj Pragji Thakersey.
Jehangir J. Vimadalal.
Trikamdas D. Morarji.
Kikabhai Premchand Roychand.
Manibhai Gokulbhai.
Mohiddin Khan Azad.
Meghji Thobhan.
Kanji Dwarkadas.
Lachhaman Rai Daga.
Mavji Govindji.
Devkaran Mulji.
Mohanlal Hemchand.
V. M. Pawar.
Lakhmidas Ravji Tairsee.
Mohanlal Maganbhai Jhaveri.
A. T. Mirza.
Burjorji S. Shroff.
Kaikhushru M. Kutar.
Makanji J. Mehta.
Jamnadas M. Mehta.
Mansukhlal A. Master.
Motichand G. Kapadia.
R. Venkatram and several others.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATIONS.

Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League.
Maganlal M. Shah, Hon. Secy. The Jain Association of India.
Misri Lal Jain, Secretary, Marwari Chamber of Commerce.
Lalji Govindji, Secretary, Bombay Piece-Goods Merchants' Association.
Parmanandas Rattonji, Secretary, Kariana Bazar Association.
Haridas Vallabhji, Secretary, Sugar Merchants' Association.
S. D. Nawalkar Secretary, Municipal Reform Association.
Motilal Kanji, Hon. Secretary The Bombay Cow Protection Society.
Madhavprasad Sharma, Secretary, Marwari Sammelan.
Beghraj Gupta, Secretary, Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association.
Lalji Padamshi, Secretary Rice Merchants' Association.
Uttamram Ambaram, Secretary, Grain Merchants' Association.
Nagardas Kanji, Secretary, Gujrati Merchants' Association.

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IS SPECIALLY PREPARED TO SUPPLY THAT NATURAL OUTSIDE AID WHICH IS NECESSARY TO KEEP THE SKIN CLEAR, SMOOTH & FLEXIBLE
VEN-YUSA then forms the IDEAL Emollient for CHAPPED HANDS, FACE & ARMS, PREVENTING the SKIN WIND CHAPS, SUNBURN FROSTY HEAT FRECKLES, DRY & COARSEST SKINS
ROUGHNESS & SMARTING

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For roughness, sunburn, and to counteract the drying effect on the skin of Eastern heat and dust, Ven-Yusa is unique.

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SPECIFIC AND INFALLIABLE REMEDY
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News by the Mail.

"BIG NAVY" FORECAST?

WILL BRITAIN BEGIN TO BUILD AGAINST U S. A.?

Sir James Marshall, chairman and general manager of Messrs. J. Samuel White and Co; shipbuilders, Cowes, speaking in mail week said, they had been told on high authority that the British Navy to-day represented the minimum compatible with security.

The United States was committed to a shipbuilding programme the execution of which would tend to make the United States Navy one of the strongest in the world. Unless, therefore, Great Britain resumed naval construction at an early date her supremacy at sea would be jeopardised, a contingency that could not for a moment be entertained.—"Daily Herald."

MOSCOW TO NEW YORK.

OVIET BUI NEW WIRELESS STATION.

Moscow, August 1.—A new decree has been published authorising the construction of a wireless station in the Moscow region for the purpose of ensuring constant communication with America.

It has also been decided to restore the high-power station at Tsarskoe Selo.—"Daily Herald."

MEXICAN OIL.

HUE WON'T GIVE IT TO NEW YORK.

Mexico City, August 1.—President de la Huerta told a gathering of Press-men to-day that Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution dealing with oil properties and all statutes emanating from it would be upheld despite the efforts of "some outside interests to the contrary." "Daily Herald."

BIG BRITISH DEAL.

£2,000,000 OIL VENTURE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

New York, Monday.—A dispatch from Manila states that British interests have absorbed and consolidated three of the most important cocoanut oil concerns into the Philippino Refining Company for exportation purposes with a capital of £. 2,000 000, and Lord Leverhulme is mentioned as the chairman of the joint board.—"Daily Herald."

AWHEEL TO FRANCE.

WOMAN'S CHANNEL ATTEMPT ON QUEER MACHINE.

The "Daily Herald's" Correspondent writes from Folkstone.—

Folkstone. A daring attempt to cross the Channel by a novel method is about to be made by Miss Zella Hills, an attractive young-lady of Folkstone.

Miss Hills intends to attempt the crossing on a bicycle, which is highly geared and supported on two air floats. On the back wheel are a number of small paddles, and it is by pedalling and using these as a means of propulsion that the intrepid adventurer hopes to cross the channel.

"I intend starting either from Folkstone or Grisnez." Miss Hills told the "Dailiy "Herald "but my point of embarkation will depend on the wind.

I houe to cover about three miles an hour, and it will take about 10 hours to complete the journey. My father and a pilot will accompany me in a motor-boat, and shall take meals on the way. I am confident of accomplishing the feat."

Asked why she was embarking on the undertaking, Miss Hills replied, vivaciously, "Just to see if I can put one up for the ladies! And after I have done this I intend making an attempt to swim the Channel. Some years ago I tried and did eight miles."

Miss Hills, who throughout the season gives diving and swimming exhibitions from Folkstone pier, is training by swimming and running, and is on a special diet. Her father is confident of his daughter's success.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the above Society was held at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday last. After the notice convening the meeting had been read, the Chairman of the Society, Mr. H. F. Dastur, moved the adoption of the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year 1919-20, and in so doing he said that the members had every reason to be gratified at the result achieved so far by the Society. If the members took a little more interest, he remarked, in the work of the Society, the result would be still more gratifying. He said that as was announced by him last year, the Bombay Co-operative Stores was registered in Bombay and had started business in right earnest. He invited the members to take interest in the Store Society and help to make it a success. He said that, in his opinion, co-operation was the only sure remedy for controlling, checking and getting rid of baneful influences and malpractices of profiteering and absolute monopoly. The Managing Committee, he said, had decided to have a new Chairman every year instead of having a permanent Chairman. This decision, he said, would inspire the members to work with more zeal. Another result of this arrangement will be the infusion of new blood in the Committee. The Chairman thanked the retiring Secretary, Mr. Shantirai B. Mehta, and other members who had helped the Society during the year under report and expressed a hope that the new Secretary, Mr. Wagal, would prove both useful and successful.

The meeting terminated after declaring a dividend of 6¼ per cent. and thanking the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

DR MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a purely vegetable preparation, carefully compounded, with the ingredients in such quantities and proportions that makes them unexcelled as a remedy for all Stomach and Liver Troubles. There need be no fear on the part of anyone who has ever used this remedy that they are taking mineral poison into their system unawares. Under the various Pure Food and Drugs Acts in force in different countries of the World, a Guarantee is given by the Proprietors that no such poison is used, and Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills can be taken with absolute confidence that they are, as claimed, PURELY VEGETABLE.

Some people are always sceptical about a Proprietary Medicine, but does it not stand to reason that it costs as much for machinery and labor to produce a poor pill as a good one? In one case satisfaction is given because the article is good, and in the other, dissatisfaction because it is valueless. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a good Pill in every sense of the word, a fact that is abundantly proved by the thousands who continue to use them, year after year, as their sole remedy for all the Little Ills of Life. They are prepared under the best possible conditions, and there is no better Pill made in this or any other country for Biliousness, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Troubles, etc. The care taken in the production of these Pills is illustrated by the manner in which they are packed. Instead of being put up in cheap wooden boxes—that absorb poisonous and other substances—they are packed in glass bottles at a cost of five or six times that of wooden boxes. The extra cost is more than made up in the satisfaction of knowing that the Pills reach the public just as they left the laboratory, unaffected by moisture or climatic changes, and free from contamination by contact with foreign matter. DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are a purely vegetable sugar-coated medicinal preparation, carefully compounded by experts, and are manufactured on the premises under the direct supervision of the Proprietors.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores generally at 1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for R5.00, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, Sole Proprietors.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS
FOR THE LIVER

THE MAHIM TRAGEDY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I earnestly crave leave for a short space in your most valuable and esteemed paper in the interest of the public for which I thank you in anticipation.

I am sure, sir, you and the public who must have read the most painful incident in your issue of to-day that has befallen upon the most unfortunate eleven girls and a Hindu boy of the American Mission School, on Wednesday last who were out as a matter of fact on a picnic day with great pity and sympathy.

From the evidence of the Lady Principal and her Assistants as reported in your issue it appears that the Lady Principal Mrs. Hazen and her assistants ought to have taken better care and exercised better judgment than what they did.

In the first place the girls should never have been allowed to go in the sea to paddle in the shallow waters fully knowing the uncertainly of the tide especially in these days of monsoon. Then again, Mrs. Hazen and her assistants before they went to the shore from the sea when they apprehended the imminent danger should have taken proper care to see whether all the girls were taken ashore safe but it appears that they only came to know of the girls in danger when one of the girls actually brought this fact to their notice and then only they started making enquiries and asking for assistance which was too late as admitted by them. I am sure, sir had they taken due and diligent care of the girls at such time, such a catastrophe would have been easily averted.

Then again sir, it appears that not a word either of sympathy or condolence fell from any member of the worthy jury towards these most unfortunate victims of the Mahim beach. It is most essential in the interest of the public safety that for the purpose of enquiry of such pitiable incidents the jury should be empannelled of men of better calibre intellect and judgment and not to gather the passers by of the road and take them forcibly against their will, and to summarily conclude the enquiry bringing in the usual verdict of accidental death without going through it minutely.

Certainly the conduct of the Christian boy who risked his life to rescue his comrade the Hindu boy until when he himself thought that unless he separated he would also share the same fate as his Hindu comrade is most admirable and worthy of notice by the Humanitarian Society.—Yours, etc.

J. R. DHANKOTTY.

48, Medows Street, Fort,
Aug 20.

At Calcutta High Court on Friday, justice Greaves disposed of the application made by Paul Tolkowsky and another Belgian, diamond merchants in Antwerp, to adjudicate M. A. C. Ismail and Co., jewellers carrying on business is Calcutta, Colombo and other places insolvents. The petitioners stated they had roughly six lakhs of rupees worth of diamonds in shop of Ismail and Co. On behalf of Ismail and Co. it was submitted that their head office at Colombo had been adjudicated insolvents and under circumstances they would have to close business in Calcutta. The Court adjudicated M. A. C. Ismail and Co. insolvents. (R. P.)

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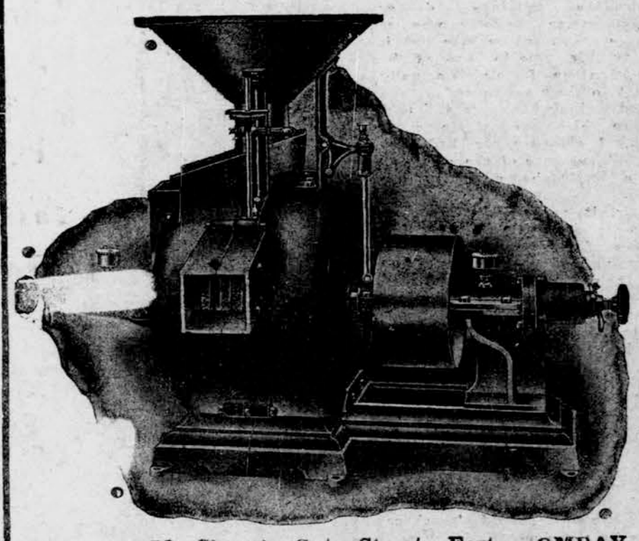

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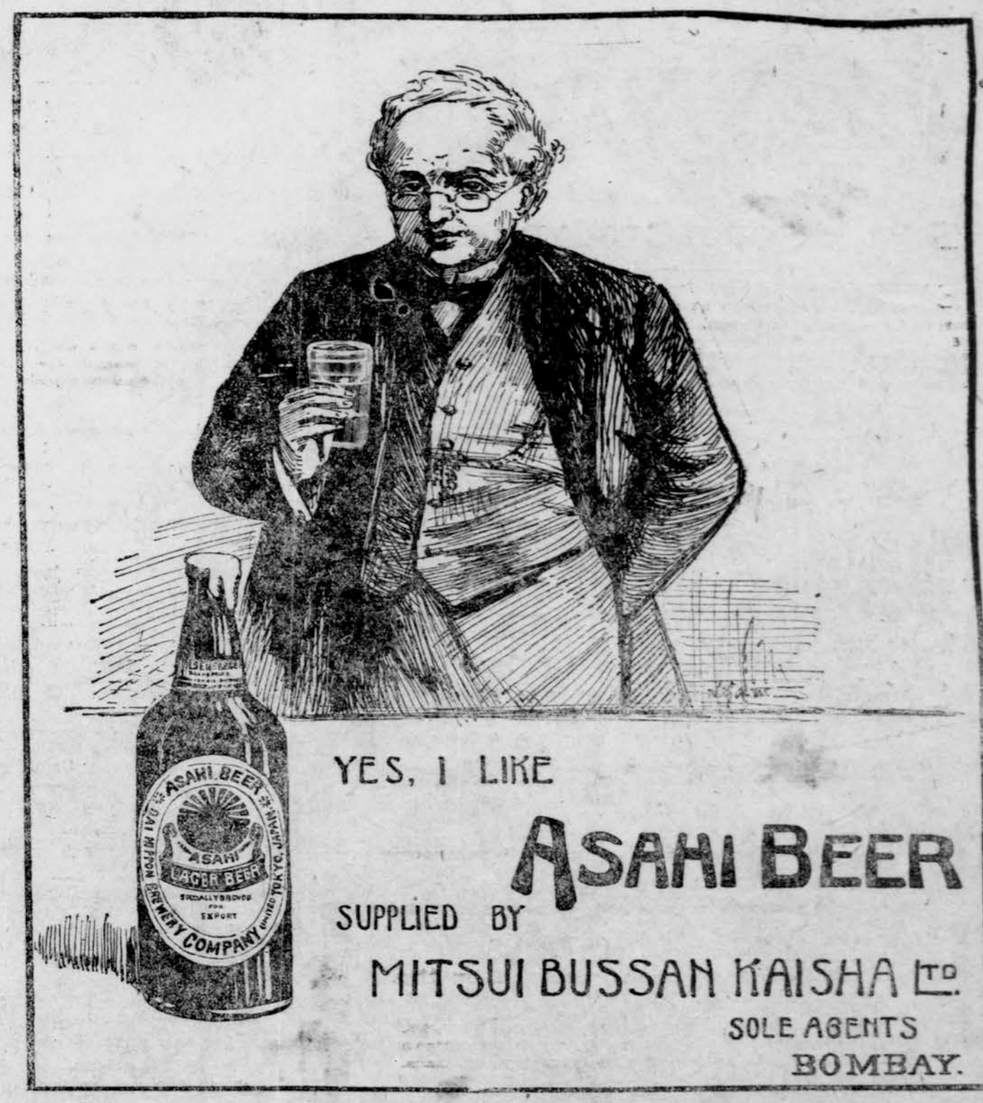

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